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The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS

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Poetry.

A LYRIC.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Read at the St. Louis Convention.

We'll have a new flag, my brothers,
We'll have a new flag, my boys;
Since swords have been ground to plowshares,
And trumpets were turned to toys.
We have had enough of the red stripe—
The planet of war is set,
And in the blue empyrean
The white steeds of peace are met.

Their reins are of starry silver,
Their hoofs are of virgin gold,
They carry our fates behind them
In a master's steady hold.
The armies of retribution
Strode heavily to the sea,
But the message of consolation
Shall winged and wafted be.

We'll have the Christ on our banner,
The hero of truth and toil,
Not a miser meeting his treasure,
Not a victor counting his spoil.
The Christ that to lords and peasants
Sent equal command and call
Who, throned in the skiff or palace
Hope's master and sorrow's thrall.

We'll measure the fields together,
Where labor was maimed and dumb,
Where shadows wrought in the furrows
Whose sunshine at last has come.
When the sense of the nation slumbered
In spiritless sloth and shame,
Till with flashing arms and torches
The terrible bridegroom came.

The forum shall stand for justice,
And the temples shall stand for prayer,
Whose answer the arm may hasten—
Not cast on the viewless air.
Not crowded to distant heavens,
The humble and poor shall wait,
For heaven shall be seen among us,
The happy immortal state.

And we'll build the gladsome school-house,
Where small angels, unawares,
Are trained at the desk of duty
Or seated on studious chairs,
And sowing that seed most sacred
In the young and teeming ground,
We shall look for a precious harvest—
A nation redeemed and sound.

We'll straighten the yoke of duty,
And doctrine make one for all,
Each may hope for and do his utmost,
By his own work stand or fall.
We'll not lift men for their features,
Nor lower them for their skin,
But look to the great Soul-Father,
In whom we are all of kin.

And why do we strive for riches,
Since all are in Him possessed?
And why are we mad for honors,
When true service honors best?
And why should we build up limits
Dividing the land's fair face?
They are one, her brow and her bosom,
And they are her growth and her grace.

So we'll have a new flag, my brothers,
Our stripes—we have felt them all,
Our stars in the dusk of battle
Did mournfully pale and fall.
Let us yield our claims and our quarrels
For a compact of priceless worth,
For the peace that Christ found in pardon,
The peace that He left on earth.

THE RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

THE Providence papers contain full and generally fair reports of its proceedings. This week THE REVOLUTION can only make room for the following comprehensive and every way excellent address at the opening, by the President, Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: In the name of the Rhode Island Woman's Suffrage Association, it gives me pleasure to bid you a cordial welcome to this hall, where we hope to present you subjects of so much interest as to enchain you through its every session.

To our distinguished guests on the platform we proffer a most loving welcome, and a promise of earnest listeners, who will gladly respond to your kindness in coming to our aid.

In holding an anniversary of this Society it indicates its fixedness of purpose, and the full confidence of its members in the justice of its objects.

The uprising of womanhood is the radical movement of the day, for it goes beyond effects, and seeks to remove the cause of evil rather than palliate and relieve temporarily; hence it is the truest conservatism, for it seeks not to destroy, but to enlarge, purify, and harmonize all the relations of social life, by elevating woman to equality of right.

It is not my purpose to recount the doings of this Society (our Secretary's report will do that), but to point you to the action throughout christendom upon this question.

If all the interest were confined to our country, it might be considered as the legitimate outgrowth of our institutions, in which we are educated from our cradles to believe that all are created equal and have alike the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and further, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

It is not until womanhood arrives that we learn that these are but generalities, and do not apply to certain classes.

I need not name the excluded classes. All of them, excepting the poor remnant of the Narragansett Indians and women, by virtue of remedial agents, education and government pardons, may be again brought within the charmed circle of citizenship.

The humiliation of such a position effectually prevents our making any appeals to feeling, or asking as a favor what is simple justice. We appeal alone to the conscience and judgment for a better and truer form of government—a real republic.

Woman in almost every civilized country, feeling the degradation of her political status, is, in one form or another, protesting against the *evils* resulting from this *injustice*, if not against the injustice itself. The earnest women of England held their first convention last July, at which some of the *noblest* of *nature's noblemen* spoke, as well as several bearing hereditary titles of honor.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., says: "Two years ago, the subject was introduced by Mr. Mill into Parliament. I remember well the things which were said about the motion before it was brought forward. Members said: 'Oh, you must come down on such a night, it will be worth while giving up a dinner party, or any kind of entertainment. What fun we shall have over this Female Franchise question!' In one night, it is no exaggeration to say, that it passed forever out of the region of ridicule. No man in the house of Commons would now think of ridiculing the subject. This session, it was proposed to admit women to vote at municipal elections. That proposal, three years ago, would have been considered as absurd and ridiculous as admitting them to Parliamentary franchise; but when it was proposed by Mr. Jacob Bright, in a most able and temperate speech, there was not a single laugh. It was treated as a proposal so sober, so reasonable, that the whole thing was settled in a quarter of an hour." Is it not a little singular that England should be so far in advance of republican America?

Miss F. Power Cobbe says, in a recent letter to the Sorosis: "We expect this year to make an immense step by carrying the Married Woman's Property bill."

Next month the Labor Association of Berlin, in which the Crown Princess of Prussia is interested, holds its first convention, and we learn, through private letters, that all the women are deeply interested in the Franchise question, and that their future Queen will head the National Society for Suffrage. So, also, the future Queen of Italy, and when her women are recognized, then we may hope that Italy's struggles for freedom and nationality will have an end, and her darkness and superstition become light. *An Italian woman once said to me, "Italy can never be free till her women are recognized,* for they can never be emancipated from the tyranny of the priests, but by having *political equality.*" This was a woman of the people, and only ten years ago, now the truth has found its way into higher places.

France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, even Austria and Russia, indicate that this subject is awakening attention among the thinking classes; and quite lately South America asked for lecturers to be sent there.

My outline of what has been done must necessarily be brief. Societies have multiplied so rapidly that it would require hours to give their history. The west is all ablaze, conventions are held every week, and papers and tracts are scattered broadcast; fashion, wealth, intelligence and culture of the highest order are in the ranks.

In Vineland, N. J., a large number of women went last November to the polls, their ballots in hand, and, as one of them told me, they were treated with great deference and courtesy, and it did not take half so long as one might think from the hue and cry raised about neglect of duties, she being absent from home less than an hour, yet having expressed her opinion upon the great question of the Presidential election.

Vermont, by the action of her Council of Censors, has shown that the good seed sown there has begun to germinate. In that state it would probably be safer to trust this cause to the people than to any other state in the Union, inasmuch as there is more culture among the working classes than in any other. And, we are fully aware that our noisiest opponents are the *ignorant* and *vulgar*.

Massachusetts made a most able report from their Committee last May, showing great advance in that State. I am sorry I cannot say the same of Rhode Island; but our petitioners had leave to withdraw, thus placing the action of the State where, I fear, it cannot have the honor of leading in this movement, as she has done in some others.

In May, 1869, a National Suffrage Association was formed, in which fifteen States were represented, at that time, and several others have since given in their allegiance, and asked to be enrolled. Its constitution and by-laws place it in excellent working order, and, as has been said by some of the Members of Congress, this looks as though you mean work.

This Society has held several conventions, two of which were in the very heart of fashion, Saratoga and Newport. The success of these you all know. The weekly meetings of the Society, held at its Bureau, in New York, have not flagged in interest during the heat of summer. Every meeting has brought new members and earnest workers from different parts of the Union.

This Society has given credentials to five delegates to the Berlin convention, one of whom, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, was one of our earliest workers, a woman of high intellectual endowments, of rare culture, and gifted with eloquence surpassed by few, either men or women. Mrs. Rose was the first woman to move in the Property question in this country.

Mrs. Doggett, of Chicago, is, perhaps, as widely known to the savans of Europe, and at home, as almost any woman we could have sent. Deeply interested in this movement, accomplished in the spoken languages, she is the bearer of an address to the Convention, prepared by our honored President, and signed by many of our active workers.

Preparations have also commenced for a World's Woman's Suffrage Convention, to be held October, 1870, the 20th anniversary, or the second decade of our first National Woman's Rights Convention, held in Worcester, in 1850. The call for this convention will be issued as soon as all preliminary arrangements are completed. Committees have been appointed to correspond extensively, and invite attendance and concentrate interest in it.

A semi-annual meeting of the National Society has been appointed to be held in Washington in January, 1870.

Thus you see, my friends, that, believing Suffrage an inherent right, and that without it our rights are insecure and held by an uncertain tenure, and will always be secondary and o little consequence, we are in earnest in pressing this movement.

When I speak of woman's interests, I mean the interests of all humanity. Said James Madison, "Let it ever be remembered that the pride and boast of America is that the rights for which she has contended '*are the rights of human nature.*' We are first human, then men and women."

Mr. Mill says: "From the moment when society takes upon itself the duties required of it in the present state of civilization, it cannot do without the intelligent co-operation of women, and then the pedantic nonsense talked about woman's sphere will appear ridiculous."

We are humiliated when we remember that our government, that boasts itself the best and freest in the world, is a *sham*, an aristocracy of sex the most oppressive, because the universal, the all-pervading, founded solely upon the material basis of physical strength.

We aim solely at the true republican *idea*—the idea of the philosopher Kant, who says a republic is that form of government where *every* citizen participates, by his representative, in the legislative power. Jefferson says a republic means a government by its citizens *en masse* acting directly and personally according to rules established by the majority.

As a class of human beings, unrepresented, we ask for a candid hearing, and a just decision, such as man gives to man, and for a charitable belief that we are impersonal in our work for the good of the whole.

Again, in the words of John Stuart Mill, who has spoken for us with an understanding of woman's nature such as no other man has ever shown, we take our stand on natural justice and right, and to appeal to that, is to invoke a *Mighty Power*.

Our work, my friends, is to arouse public attention, and by our persistent, unwearied prayers to compel our law-givers to take action upon the Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment proposed by Hon. George W. Julian 16th of last March. All honor to this brave, fearless man, who neither shirks responsibility nor fears ridicule, but is first to propose this Constitutional Amendment. When this is again presented to Congress, and acted upon, it will virtually set aside the vast legislation of the last two years—the Fourteenth Amendment, with the word *male* three times repeated, and the Fifteenth Amendment, with its crushing narrowness and lack of broad, humanitary principle, or even political forecast.

Suffrage for all, without distinction of sex, race, or color, is the platform upon which we stand. When that is attained, we shall then know how to express our opinions upon any question which may be disturbing the nation; till then, this is sufficient for us, and the attainment of this *end* is what we invite you to co-operate with us in obtaining, an end which will, in time, bring peace and harmony to our nation. For not until the mother element is found in government, can our country rise above its present troubled, turbulent condition.

Since seeing Mary Somerville's "Molecular and Microscopic Science," I want some lord of creation to tell me women are not inventive and scientific. "Mary Somerville is a case without a parallel in the annals of science; at eighteen, she published a review of the most abstruse researches on modern science," That sentence is quoted from the *Edinburgh Review*.

MRS. FRANCIS MINOR.

Mrs. Minor, the President of the "Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri," opened the St. Louis Convention with the following remarks, which we copy from the St. Louis *Democrat*.

Mrs. Minor said: Whenever she had heard this question discussed on the grounds of right, justice and expediency, she had felt like sweeping them aside and quoting the forcible language of Paul, "I was born free." However applicable such arguments might be in the old world, they were not applicable here. She could not take that as a boon which was her birthright, given by the Constitution of the United States and handed down to every citizen. Its object was to give perfect equality to all citizens. Inasmuch as all the works of man's hands were imperfect, so was this; inasmuch as it failed to strike the fetters from the slave—to allow him to go into the field of citizenship. Had this demand of women to the right of the ballot been made at the time the question was under discussion by the framers of the constitution, as it is to-day, not only would the word "male" have been omitted from the constitution, but the word "female" would have been admitted. Though the word "woman" does not occur in the constitution, it was by no means proof that she was intended to be excluded, for neither does the word "male" occur. John Jay, in discussing this objection as made to another class, forcibly remarks: "Silence nor blank paper, neither give nor take away anything." The question of that day was not as to whether women should vote, but as to whether all men should vote. Judge Story, in his review of the constitution of the United States, says: "If it can be said that all men have a natural, inalienable right to vote because they are born free and equal, what is there in this consideration that may not equally be considered as applying to women, who are free, moral, intelligent beings, having the same vital interests in the laws of their state?" The laws of Greece and Rome considered woman perpetually an infant. Judge Story might also have added, that even in his day the English laws were considered as doing the same thing. But our modern Republic, while allowing woman her majority at an early age, taxes her to support the government, yet, as far as her political status is concerned, we have not advanced one inch beyond the women of ancient Greece and Rome.

The speaker believed that the constitution of the United States gave her every right and privilege to which every other citizen was entitled; for while the constitution gives the states the right to regulate suffrage, it nowhere gives them power to prevent it. The power to regulate is one thing; the power to prevent is an entirely different thing. Thus the state can say where, when, and what citizens she will choose to represent her. If she can say that a woman, who is a citizen of the United States, shall not vote, then she can equally say that a Chinaman, who is not a citizen, shall vote and represent her in Congress. The foreign naturalized citizen claims his right to vote from and under a paramount authority, and under the protection of the Federal government, and the state has no right to prevent him from voting, and thus place him in a lower degree or grade of citizenship than that of their free citizens. This being the case, is it presumable to suppose that a foreign citizen is intended to be placed

higher than one born on our soil? She thought that under our constitution and laws, woman is a naturalized citizen with her husband. There were men in this town to-day, to her certain knowledge, who had had this boon of citizenship thrust upon them, who scorned the name, and who freely claimed allegiance to a foreign power. Our government has existed for eighty years, yet this question of citizenship has never been settled. It has arisen at different times, as to different classes of persons. In 1856 the question came before the then Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Cushing, as to whether Indians were citizens of the United States, and as such, were entitled to the privilege of pre-empting our public lands. He gave it as his opinion that they were not citizens, but domestic subjects, and therefore not entitled to the benefits of the act.

In 1821 the question came before the then Attorney-General of the United States, the Hon. William Wirt, of Virginia, as to whether free persons of color in the State of Virginia were citizens of the United States, and as such, entitled to command vessels engaged in foreign trade. He gave it as his opinion, that they were not, that the constitution by the term citizen, and by its description of citizen, meant only those who were entitled to all the privileges of free white persons, and negroes were not citizens. In 1843 the question came before the then Attorney-General, Legree, of South Carolina, as to whether free negroes of that state were citizens, and he gave it as his opinion that as the law of Congress intended only to exclude aliens, therefore that they as denizens could take advantage of the act. Mr. Marcy, in 1856, decided that negroes were not citizens, but entitled to the protection of the government.

Injustice to our sex, said the speaker, I must ask you to bear in mind the fact that all these wise Secretaries of State and Attorney-Generals, were men that made these singular decisions—not illogical, unreasoning women, totally incapable of understanding politics. And lastly, in 1862, our late honored and lamented fellow-citizen, Attorney-General Bates, decided that free negroes were citizens. Thus, you see, it took forty-one years to make this simple discovery. I have cited all these examples to show you that all rights and privileges depend merely on the acknowledgment of our right as citizens, and wherever this question has arisen the government has universally conceded that we are citizens; and as such, I claim that if we are entitled to two or three privileges, we are entitled to all. This question of woman's right to the ballot has never yet been raised in any quarter. It has yet to be tested, whether a free, moral, intelligent woman, highly cultivated, every dollar of whose income and property are taxed equally with that of all men, shall be placed by our laws on a level with the savage. I am often jeeringly asked, "If the constitution gives you this right, why don't you take it?" My reply is both a statement and a question. The state of Massachusetts allows negroes to vote. The constitution of the United States says the citizens of each State shall be allowed all the privileges of the citizens in the several States. Now, I ask you, can a woman or negro vote in Missouri? You have placed us on the same level. Yet, by such question you hold us responsible for the unstatesmanlike piece of patch-work which you call the constitution of Missouri! Women of the state, let us no longer submit to occupy so degraded a position! Disguise it as you may, the disfranchised class is ever a degraded class. Let us lend all our energies to have the stigma removed from us. Failing before the Legislatures, we must then turn to the Supreme Court of our land and ask it to make us in our rights as citizens, or at least, not doing that, give us the privilege of the Indian, and exempt us from the burthen of taxation to support so unjust a government. (Applause.)

THE ST. LOUIS RESOLUTIONS.

We republish the St. Louis resolutions, this week, with citations from the Federal Constitution, upon which they are based, for which we are indebted to Francis Minor, Esq., of that city.

Whereas, In the adjustment of the question of suffrage now before the people of this country for settlement, it is of the highest importance that the organic law of the land should be so framed and construed as to work injustice to none, but secure as far as possible perfect political equality among all classes of citizens: and,

Whereas, All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside; be it

Resolved, 1. That the immunities and privileges of American citizenship, however defined, are national in character and paramount to all state authority.

2. That while the Constitution of the United States leaves the qualifications of electors to the several states, it nowhere gives them the right to deprive any citizen of the elective franchise which is possessed by any other citizen—to regulate, not including the right to prohibit the franchise.

3. That, as the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that no state shall make or enforce any laws that shall abridge the privileges or immunties of citizens of the United States," those provisions of the several state constitutions that exclude women from franchise on account of sex, are violative alike of the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution.

4. That, as the subject of naturalization is expressly withheld from the states, and as the states clearly would have no right to deprive of the franchise naturalized citizens, among whom women are expressly included, still more clearly have they no right to deprive native-born women citizens of this right.

5. That justice and equity can only be attained by having the same laws for men and women alike.

6. That having full faith and confidence in the truth and justice of these principles, we will never cease to urge the claims of women to a participation in the affairs of government equal with men.

Extracts from the Constitution of the United States, upon which the Resolutions adopted by the Woman Suffrage Convention at St. Louis, October 6th and 7th, 1869, are based and may be fully verified.

Preamble, We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1, Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4. The times, places and manners of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.—[See Elliot's Debates, vol. 3, p. 366—remarks of Mr. Madison—Story's Commentaries, secs. 623, 625, 578.]

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to establish an uniform mode of naturalization—to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.

No State shall pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law—or law impairing the obligations of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.—[See Cummings *vs.* the State of Mo.—[Wallace Rep. 278, and Exparte Garland, same volume.]

Article 4, Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. [The elective franchise is one of the privileges secured by this section—See Corfield *vs.* Coryell, 4 Wasnington Circuit Court, Reps. 380—cited and approved in Dunham *vs.* Lamphere, 3 Gray—Mass. Rep. 276—and Bennett *vs.* Boggs, Baldwin Rep., p. 72, Circuit Court, U. S.]

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. [How can that form of government be republic, when one-half the people are forever deprived of all participation in its affairs.]

Article 6. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the superior law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

14th Amendment. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

WOMAN AND MANNERS.

LIBERTY OR MONARCHY.

BY ANDRE LEO.

(Continued.)

Statistics have long proved that the salary of woman is insufficient. For the working women in our cities, it averages one franc, twenty centimes (20 cents) a day. But averages are an abstract thing, and to deal more humanely with hunger, we must withdraw from this estimate certain profits which are quite exceptional, being reserved to a very small number. If, then, the majority of working women receive nearly one franc, twenty centimes, it is at the expense of the minority which receive still less—a sum, indeed, which is sometimes reduced to the absurd amount of sixty centimes (12 cents). It is unnecessary to demonstrate that neither in the city nor country, is existence possible at such a price. How, then, do they live? The answer, made by all the world, is quite commonplace—by misbehavior, by prostitution; some escape by suicide, partisans of good principles will here object, and some by marriage?

There would be much to say in a moral point of view of marriage, imposed as a moral expedient; but, to speak at this time of facts only, it is acknowledged that men, especially working men, are more and more giving up marriage. Wife and children are a burden, an obligation, and they prefer, under shelter of an accomodating law, to use woman and lose the child. It has been said, it has been repeated, it has been cried aloud: "Manners are on the decline!" In cities concubinage has become the rule, marriage the exception. You will be convinced of this, if you reflect that concubinage may be renewed an unlimited number of times, while marriage generally occurs but once. The struggle imposed on the working woman, between honor and hunger, has been questioned. It exists, alas, beyond doubt; but in the majority of manufacturing towns it is prevented by excess of corruption.

"In our different manufacturing towns one sees little girls of twelve, offering themselves every evening in the streets; and the city of

Rheims counts more than one hundred children of this age who have no other means of subsistence than prostitution."—Villerme, cite per Mademoiselle Daubie.

Physical degeneracy naturally follows moral degeneracy (we say this for those whose attention is called particularly to the latter); they engender and perpetuate each other. The population becomes degenerate and debased. We are on the road to Lilliput. And why should it not be so? Woman is deceived—the child is abandoned; debauchery is life, gangrened in the germ. We find great numbers of infanticides in the judiciary statistics of late years. It is only the unskilful, the inexperienced, who are brought before the courts. A social industry of constantly widening extent—that of producing abortions—organizes things more decently. Every seriously accused system creates institutions in harmony with its necessities. In spite of all, France nourishes annually about 50,000 foundlings, of which she buries three-fourths under the age of twelve. The remainder are called, as is well known, to people prisons and galleys, and to figure on the scaffold.

"Eight-tenths of the minors who allow themselves to occupy the time of our tribunals, belong to the tribe of foundlings. This class furnishes to prostitution a good quarter of its recruits—the army of thieves, swindlers, and bandits of all sorts, who encamp in our midst, owes to it the greater part of its soldiers, and we must add, its best soldiers.—Paul Lacombe, Le Marriage libre.

From whence comes this demoralization? It is sought in political causes, but political causes are but effects. What produces them? What produces intellectual degradation? indifference to good, carelessness in regard to evil, this cowardly effeminacy which falls asleep in pleasure—that enervation of soul in which impressions and ideas are but transient—no more sentiment—no more action? What, then, has extinguished enthusiasm and substituted to the eye of youth the slimy allurements of shameful desires, and the lethargy of drunkenness, for the cheering torch of great hopes?

It is debauchery. But whence comes it, and in what does it differ from love?

In this, that it applies only to the senses, while love seizes at once all the faculties of our being, to exalt them. In love, the being becomes the ideal—in debauchery, but an object. This being so, what have they made of woman?

By the material dependence in which she is held—removed from almost all social functions, save servile ones, and reduced to an insufficient salary, she is forced either to sell herself in marriage for an often illusory prospect of protection, or to rent herself in temporary union: they have made her their subject. By the moral servitude they impose on her in declaring that she is made for man, not for herself—born for devotion, to be the appendage and accessory of the principal being—by commanding her submission and thus depriving her of rights and responsibilities, they have smitten her with moral incapacity—they have made of her a thing. By lowering systematically, for her, the level of education; by shutting her out, by the power of prejudice, and the refusal of means, from the higher sciences, she has, as a general thing, been constrained to remain in intellectual inferiority—to descend from the role of subject to that of object. Whilst they have strangely honored man in the exaltation of his brutal faculties, they have, in the case of woman destroyed all barriers, and enervated all forces which might react against this brutality. She who is most particularly the guardian of manners, they would deprive of self-ownership. The regime prescribed for her is submission and an entire sacrifice of self; they have sanctioned this rule by all civil, political and economical laws, and are now astonished at the degeneracy of manners.

Submission! In the application of words we are sometimes unconscious of the full extent of their meaning. A submissive girl! This is, indeed, the perfection of the system from renunciation to renunciation—from fall to fall—this is the end! It is not a new system, but at this time its results are more violent than formerly, in consequence of the illegal alliance of the old and new orders of things. Woman finds herself at once responsible and irresponsible—thrown outside the common law so far as rights are concerned, but as regards obedience, under the strictest obligations. Declared feeble and subordinate, and as such excluded from participation in social advantages, she remains, however, none the less charged with her own support, and this, too, without any real protection. A new social force, industry (the introduction of machinery), accepts, but to crush her; economical and civil law condemn her to poverty, and poverty forces her to shame.

"The poverty of prostitutes is such that by the statistics of the licensed girls of Paris, among more than six thousand, but two were found who had been able to live by their work, or pittance otherwise received—one of these struggled three days with the tortures of hunger before seeking this position. Working women, servants without resource and without refuge, are obliged to wander in the streets of our cities, where the police pick them up; this police is made up of sergeants—discharged soldiers, chiefly, who are not unaccustomed to dragging virgins to the 'Bureau des Mœurs' under charge of having provoked to debauchery without authority and without license. These cruelties to the daughters of the people are renewed daily, and their cries of protestation are unheard! Among four thousand licensed girls, natives of Paris, were found, some years ago, hardly one hundred able to sign their names. Illegitimate girls form one-fourth the inmates of Houses of Correction, which are nearly filled by victims of seduction.

"Legalized prostitution gives but a faint idea of the progress of demoralization in our age; for the number of young girls given up to clandestine prostitution is three-fold greater than that of the licensed—they are found in great numbers in the *Cafes*, theatres, public houses, inns, and lodging-houses."—Mdlle. Daubie.

If the number of female prostitutes is considerable, the number of male prostitutes is much *greater*. The latter being under no legal restraint, quietly infect our streets with their corruption, are a permanent danger to public security, propagate debauchery, and soil even those pure minds which are forced to know of their existence, and to guard against meeting them.

But man, on this point, is irresponsible. By a strange anomaly he is irresponsible—he, endowed with rights; she is responsible, she, regarded as a minor. Agent of immorality, recognized by public opinion, he seduces with impunity, and placards his example. He can, without fear, seduce young girls, children from six to fourteen years of age. He is entirely free to transform the strongest and most sacred tie of nature to sensuality and crime. If the girl whom he has abandoned, urged by shame or poverty, rids herself of the child of which he is the father, he appears at court as witness against her, and goes out safe and sound to give his voice to the verdict of public opinion against unfortunates so worthy of contempt. We need, however, no arguments to show the destruction of the child is less cruel than its abandonment. The frightful mortality which hovers over these poor unfortunate little creatures is well known; what contempt, what hard usage, emaciate and deprave those who survive the wretched care of early infancy! and how are they, in advance, destined to become recruits for crime and debauchery! And still, their number augments daily. There are born annually in Paris, from sixteen to seventeen thousand foundlings. The increase in the number of illegitimate children is a fact admitted by all statisticians.

* Last year this case was tried in Paris. A mother accused the seducer of her daughter fourteen years of age with having drawn her into a hotel where they passed the night. The man was acquitted on the ground that the young girl had followed him willingly.

(To be Continued.)

LABOR INTERESTS.

Address of the New Democracy of America to the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association, London, England—J. Eccarius, General Secretary:

Through the journals of this country, a wide-spread publicity has been given to your address to the members of the National Labor Unions of the United States of America, in convention assembled, at Philadelphia, Pa. From the general tenor of your address, it would seem that the European working men believe that the unions represented in that convention are composed of the most advanced practical advocates of the rights of labor in America. We heartily wish that the facts wholly justified that belief. There were, indeed, among the members of that convention at Philadelphia, individuals less influential than we could have wished, who came fully up to the front of the great advancing column of opinion in the world in behalf of the rights of labor. It is at least incumbent upon us to assume as much as this, since our own organization, "The New Democracy, or Political Commonwealth," also a labor organization, was admitted to representation in that Convention, and so far as practicable impressed its views upon that body. But we feel constrained, also, to affirm that, in our view, the great mass of labor reformers of this country, as embodied in the labor-unions and represented generally in the Philadelphia Convention, are below the true standard of opinion on the subject of the rights of labor and practical measures of reform; and, as we think, owing to circumstances which we cannot now undertake to specify, they are below the standard of opinion on these subjects which prevails among you in Europe. Perhaps the fact that labor is, in a general sense, somewhat less oppressed in this country, may sufficiently account for the fact that the reaction against that oppression, such as it is, is less earnest and intense.

The uprising of the laboring men in this country is, nevertheless, very wide-spread, and is tending continually to become more earnest

and more radical and comprehensive in its understanding of the questions involved, and of the great peaceful revolution which alone can furnish adequate remedies for the deep-seated evils complained of. We are not, therefore, accusing our brethren, but only defining our own views, when we affirm that, in our judgment, the platform adopted at Philadelphia is more than twenty years behind the public opinion of the most thoughtful and earnest labor reformers of the age. It seemed inclined to ignore the great question of Woman Suffrage, and of the equal right of woman to participate in the great labor movement, in the course pursued in the exclusion of Miss Susan B. Anthony, who was a regularly-elected delegate from a Working Women's Labor Association; but as her exclusion was made to appear to rest on other and merely technical grounds, and as at least one other female was admitted to a seat, we waive that ground of objection, and indulge the hope that the future action of the National Labor Union towards female laborers will correct and redeem any errors of the past. Had the late President, William H. Sylvis, for whose death you express so much regret, been spared to us, this apparent infidelity to principle might have been prevented. Our sorrow at his loss is accordingly mutual.

But the Convention refused or neglected to condemn the *traffic* in unoccupied and uncultivated public lands belonging to the nation; it failed to censure a corrupt Congress for its huge subsidies of lands and monies granted to the several Pacific and other Railroad Companies; and it postponed for another year the consideration of a proprosition to amend the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the several states, in such a manner that all acts of the national and state legislatures may be submitted to the people for their approval—a measure to which, under the name of the Referendum, our organization is especially devoted.

These and similar considerations seem to render it eminently proper that we should, in a formal way, make known to you the existence of the New Democracy in America, an organization directly uniting political action, and peaceful revolution by that means, with labor reform and social reorganization; an organization seeking to occupy that advanced ground in social reform to which the labor unions have not, as yet, come fully forward, but to which, we believe, they are destined rapidly to advance. We are not antagonistic to any other reforms, but seek to harmonize them all upon the higher platform of a complete political social science.

Our organization can rightfully claim, both through the genesis of ideas and by immediate personal affiliations, to be the direct successor, if not the actual continuator, of the industrial congress and labor and land reform movement of twenty and twenty-five years ago in this country. In the month of June of the ever-memorable year of '48, the Industrial Congress assembled in the same city of brotherly love, and manifested in every act its fidelity to the cause of progress. It admitted women as delegates thereto, simply and precisely *because* they were eloquent advocates of Woman Suffrage. It demanded the abolition of the traffic in public lands, and the adoption of laws in each state which would limit the quantity of any land that any person might thereafter acquire. It condemned the appropriation of any lands or moneys to any railroads, unless the roads were to be owned by the people, and the cars thereon run by government, at cost, for the benefit of the people. Finally, it advised the land reformers, as the labor reformers of that day were denominated, to demand from congress and the several state legislatures that their measures be submitted to a direct popular vote—a measure which we are now, it may be repeated, under the name of "The Referendum," staunchly advocating.

We address you in behalf of "the New Democracy, or Political Commonwealth," the other labor organization above referred to. In this country, as in European countries, the great oppressions and miseries of working men and women, social in their nature, have political causes. Whatever be the form of government, if it be so administered that these causes take root in the nation and are perpetuated by law, the same results are produced. Whether the government be the expression of the will of an absolute autocrat, of a constitutional monarch, or of representative legislators, the consequences are identical. If traffic for private gain in land, in labor and its products, in exchange and transportation, be permitted, the very life of the laboring classes must depend upon the will of the privileged orders authorized to engage in the traffic. If universal education and insurance against the "ills that flesh is heir to" can, in the future as in the past, only be obtained from private individuals upon the payment of such taxes therefor as they may assess, then, indeed, the darkness of ignorance must continue and increase, and poverty be perpetual. In some way or other, in all countries, the people must learn to employ themselves on their own farms, in their own workshops, and they should exchange the products of their labor by agents of their own appointment, thus constituting a government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed," and charged as well with the duty of providing equally for helpless infancy, the impotence of old age, the necessities of the widow and orphan, and the education of the entire community. Nor should the people anywhere make the sad, fatal mistake committed by the fathers of this republic, in conferring absolute power upon representatives to grant privileges and appropriate public property without submitting their acts to their principals for approval or rejection. The actual law-making power should ever be retained in the people's own keeping.

The proceedings of the Fourth International Working men's Association at Basle, Switzerland, so far as they have been reported in this country, prove very conclusively that European workmen need but little instruction from their brethren in the United States. We learn that resolutions favoring the abolition of private property in land were there adopted. It is stated, also, that they want government to farm the land, to organize factories, and to become the controllers, or rather agents, of labor. This is all right. Let these working men now demand "the Referendum" where it is not already accorded, and it will not be many years ere all rights will be granted to all men and women. In the meantime, we will follow in the path they take in this direction as we may be able.

We send herewith printed copies of our declaration of principles, plan of organization, and general method of procedure.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM WEST,
IRA B. DAVIS,
STEPHEN P. ANDREWS,
Committee.

LEANDER THOMPSON, President.
ESTHER B. ANDREWS, M.D., First Vice-Pres.
DR. E. NEWBERRY, Second Vice-Pres.
GEORGE R. ALLEN, Recording Secretary.
WILLIAM WEST, Corresponding Secretary.
I. B. DAVIS, Treasurer.

G. W. MADOX, John Paul, F. Kulwer, Mrs. E. G. Varney, and T. W. Gregory, Executive Committee.

New York, October 11, 1869.

"INDECENT JOURNALISM."

WHEN bad men find that their evil deeds are about to be made public, they usually attempt to justify themselves by criminating their accusers. Thieves are among the first to shout "Police."

When THE REVOLUTION was fairly established, and when it began to expose the corruption of political parties, and to denounce the popular vices of the day, then it was that the press of both city and country expressed its astonishment that such an indecent sheet could find support. As a general rule the journal whose circulation is the largest among the lower classes has the most to say about the immorality of the Woman Suffrage movement.

The editor who, for a few dollars, opens his columns to the "personals" of a libertine, is always ready to burlesque those who would legislate against vice. He thinks nothing of coming in from an evening's debauch and writing a column on the folly of Prohibition, or of dashing off a paragraph on the duties of women. The author of "Ten Nights in a Barroom" should visit some of the newspaper offices in this city, and study the characters of these men who would teach us their peculiar code of morals. Editors say they are not responsible for what appears in their advertising columns. They exhort their readers to keep away from horse races and gambling saloons on the editorial page, but in the local columns they print the latest particulars concerning pool-selling, and trotting matches. The young man who heard Mr. Jones plead eloquently for temperance buys his paper and finds that the use of certain kind of bitters will do much toward correcting the evils of drinking. In one case, the editor was paid fifty cents for telling the young man not to drink wine, and in the other he received one dollar a line for assuring him that his previous statement was a lie. A leading journal in this city recently contained a long editorial condemning a certain article which Mrs. Stanton had written for a religious paper, while just over in another column there appeared one of the most disgusting articles ever printed in a New York daily paper.

The press has not a word to say against the infamous laws which permit men to rob women of their chastity, but when one attempts to arouse the public conscience on this subject, he is abused without mercy. The fact that hundreds of houses of prostitution in this city are owned by merchant princes and wealthy church corporations must never be spoken of by the newspapers. "Such indecency on the part of a public journal cannot be tolerated. It is bad policy to advertise wickedness," say the papers, yet they do not hesitate to parade long columns of rose-tinted scandal about disreputable houses, provided the characters of their advertisers are not injured. If a husband sees fit to make false charges against his virtuous

wife, the papers are ready to place the matter before the public, but when this woman undertakes to have the laws repealed which may be used to blacken the characters of a thousand other wives, these journals have nothing to say in her behalf. A French dancer is eulogized in one column, while in another, she who demands her rights from the platform is called a rowdy, and represented as a woman who has lost all sense of womanhood.

Indecent journalism is found in those papers that have the most to say about strong-minded women, and editorials ridiculing Female Suffrage, are generally followed by detailed accounts from the prize-ring.

CIVIL CODE OF LOUISIANA.

(Derived from la Code Napoleon.)

EXTRACTS—2D SERIES.

Art. 254.—"Bastards, generally speaking, belong to no family, and have no relations; accordingly they are not submitted to the paternal authority, even when they have been legally acknowledged."

Art. 255.—"Nevertheless, nature and humanity establish certain reciprocal duties between fathers and mothers, and their natural children."

Art. 256.—"Fathers and mothers *owe alimony* to their natural children, when they are *in need;* and natural children *owe* likewise alimony to their father and mother, if they are *in need,* and if they themselves have the means of providing it."

Art. 257.—"Natural children have a right *to claim* this alimony, *not only* from their father and mother, but even from *their heirs* after their death."

Art. 914.—"Bastard, adulterous or incestuous children shall not enjoy the right of inheriting the estates of their natural father or mother, in any of the cases above mentioned, the law allowing them nothing more than a *mere alimony.*"

Art. 203.—"*The law* considers the husband of the mother as the *father of all children* conceived during the marriage."

Art. 204.—"The husband cannot, by alleging his *natural impotence,* disown the child, he cannot disown it even for cause of adultery, unless its birth has been concealed from him, in which case he will be permitted to prove that he is not its father."

Art. 205.—"The child capable of living, which is born before the *one hundred and eightieth day after* the marriage, is not presumed to be the child of the husband; every child born alive more than six months after conception, is presumed to be capable of living."

Art. 206.—"The same rule applies with respect to the child born three hundred days *after* the dissolution of the marriage, or after the sentence of separation from bed and board."

Bennett *vs.* Cane *et al.* 18 An. Reports 592—"*The law reprobates* the begetting of illegitimate children, and only grants to natural children, *i.e.,* those illegitimate children who have been acknowledged by their natural parents, the right to receive from their natural parents by donations *mortis causa,* beyond what is necessary to procure them subsistence, or an occupation or profession.

The right so to receive is, to a limited extent, and on a certain contingency.

Such right is not given to bastards, *i.e.,* those illegitimate children who have not been acknowledged by their natural parents. c.c. 1470–1473 A rehearing is refused.

Foreign Correspondence.

ENGLISH LETTER—NO. XXXIII.

MANCHESTER, September, 1869.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

THE newspapers still continue to publish letters and to make commentaries on this painful theme. Some writers take Lord Byron's part and defend him unblushingly in a tone of injured innocence. Some take lady Byron's part, and endorse all that Mrs. Stowe has said, while others describe Mrs. Leigh and deplore the injury to her name and fame caused by the recent revelations. But, strangely enough, all agree, with a few honorable exceptions, in reprobating, not the crime, nor the criminals, but the witness, who has laid her deposition on the altar of Truth, as a solemn duty to the living and the dead. For, notwithstanding the shriek of indignation from the press, on both sides of the Atlantic, there is no doubt about the truth of Mrs. Stowe's revelation. The fact she has brought to light has been known all along in certain literary circles of unimpeachable veracity. I have this from the highest authority and from persons who condemn, in the most unqualified manner, Mrs. Stowe's article as an outrage on civilized propriety. The truth of Mrs. Stowe's main statement has been acknowledged over and over again, and none of the letters or authorized replies to it have actually denied it, for the simple reason that it cannot be denied. Byron's old publisher, to whom the Guiccioli book was offered, and who declined to publish it, has not come forward with any statement on the subject of the scandal for the same reason which has led to this long reserve on the part of all those cognizant of the cause of Lord and Lady Byron's separation. There are not many now living who belonged to that generation, but one whom I know personally, bears testimony with no uncertain sound. I refer to Charles Cowden Clark, the well-known editor of Chaucer and Shakspeare, and the author of *Adam the Gardener,* and several volumes of lectures and criticisms on Shakspeare and Moliere, and a man of the highest moral integrity. Mr. C. C. Clark knew Byron personally, and was a school-fellow of Keats and intimate with Shelley and Leigh Hunt. It is only now that I understand fully the meaning of Mr. Clark's words in speaking of Lord Byron. "Byron," he has often said, "was an incarnate devil—I know it—there are no feelings with which you could regard him, but those of loathing, if you knew all." Such being the simple, saddest truth in this matter, the question remains: Why revive this scandal of fifty years ago—why not let it sleep on, preserving the *altum silentium* which Mr. T. Arnold, writing from Oxford, says his father recommended in all such cases? To many minds it appeared an error of judgment on the part of Mrs Stowe thus to awaken the dreary echoes of the past, and I confess that this was at first my own view. If private characters were alone concerned, I believe this would have been the wisest course. But I think the case assumes another aspect when we consider that Byron is still living in his writings. In

Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn,

he is still acting and influencing thousands of the youth of this generation as he influenced and inflamed thousands in his own day. Young men still carry his poems about with them, and regard his melodious words as the very scriptures of sentiment. This "veiled prophet" still fascinates every fresh reader coming to him in the spring-time of life. His poetry, with all its wealth of imagery, and all its witchery of beauty, like Mokanna's "glittering veil," attracts ever fresh worshippers, and like that unholy shrine, disguises sensuality and makes a mockery of virtue and truth. I do not for a moment question Mrs. Stowe's motive. Believing that it is no longer right, or safe, to let this illusion go on, she has turned aside the veil and shown us Lord Byron's face—the face of his soul—and now, though the glow of genius still radiates from his poetry, the dark lines across the spectrum betray the presence of evil elements which cannot fail to disenchant his readers and break the spell which binds them to him as worshippers. "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." I have no doubt Mrs. Stowe has written under a stern sense of duty—duty to humanity, duty to truth and justice. The sympathy with Lord Byron and the covert defence of his immorality, and the faint praise bestowed on his noble wife, exhibited by the press, are, perhaps, the most powerful arguments in favor of speaking the whole truth on this painful subject.

Many years ago, Mrs. Follen, when in this country, told what Mrs. Stowe has now made public to a friend of mine. Lady Byron, with whom Mrs. Follen was intimate, had confided it to her.

As you are anxious to know the opinions of women on this subject, I shall give you two from friends of my own, both women of mature mind and age, one of whom says: "Poor Mrs. Stowe! Probably she does not read any of the newspaper storm, and is satisfied with having unburdened herself. Doubtless, the Countess Guiccioli's book and the endorsement of its censure of Lady Byron by *Blackwood* and other magazines stirred Mrs. Stowe's righteous indignation, and made her reveal her secret, regardless of consequences. Mrs. Follen would, I think, have done likewise, had she been living. The controversy in the newspapers seems to be interminable. How strong the sympathy is for Byron, how slight for his wife." My other friend, who is the mother of grown-up sons, writes in this wise: "With regard to Byron and all the fresh revealments, what shall I say? Well, we always knew that he was dark, and guilty, and mad. An impure poet is a sorrowful thing. A man who lives to degrade his gift must be continually in the depth of misery. Pah! it is horrid to think of. Milton, thou divine soul! thou didst not grovel, but vehemently cling to light. How grand to turn to thy fierce intemperance from the lawless sensuality of that petty Byron whose 'irides-cent' troops of words were never consecrated, but unfolded their dazzling glories only to prove how great his genius, how complete his depravity. Oh, Byron! Byron! I never trusted you, for all your magnificent wealth of descriptive power, for all your unmatchable relish for beauty, and resplendent genius for eternizing what your soul felt so keenly! Your conscience was a kennel, overflowing with evil, but before your poet eye rolled, ever-shifting, never-satiating images of splendor and 'constellated foam'—the magic exuberance of words, and in your fiery pen all power to portray whatever came before you.

Each conception was a heavenly guest.

Farewell, Byron! "There was more value in the teachings of Wordsworth, though his words seem gray and cold as his own rocks—though his poetry always went *on foot* instead of careering, like a chariot of the gods, through heavens of light. There was more value in Wordsworth's

soul of faith and hope and reverance, than could be estimated by ten Byrons, with all their gifts."

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The lectures to ladies in pursuance of this object have just begun. This is the third winter session in Manchester. I attended, on Tuesday last, the first lecture of a course by Professor Nichol (son to the late Dr. Nichol, the astronomer) of the Glasgow University. About a hundred ladies were present. The subjects set at the conclusion will give you some idea of the lecture. They were, "What are the main causes of obscurity in style?" and a short essay on the phrase, "The style is the man." The lecture was excellent, at once suggestive and stimulating, and the young girls who accompanied me were interested and aroused by it. Prof. Nichol is giving a similar course at Alderley, about twelve miles from Manchester.

THE LECTURES TO LADIES.—Yesterday, at the Queen's Hotel Assembly Room, Alderley Edge, Professor Nichol, of Glasgow University, delivered the first of a ladies' course of lectures on English literature. There was a large attendance of ladies. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., who had been requested to take the chair at the opening meeting, said, in introducing Professor Nichol, that he had very great pleasure in observing the classes that were being formed in various places for the advanced education of ladies. He felt this pleasure because he knew it was an indication of a movement, both broad and deep, on the subject of the education of women. There were in this country ladies who might be considered to be in many respects the representatives of their sex—ladies in almost every part of the country who were putting in a claim for equality betwixt men and women with regard to the educational institutions and educational endowments of the country. He thought that claim was just. It was both just and expedient that women should be as well educated as men, and he believed the time was not very far distant when women would have educational opportunities which up to this time they had never enjoyed. He expressed a hope and belief that these lectures would be enjoyed, and that so much solid benefit would be obtained from them by the ladies who attended that they might be continued year by year, and, if it ever happened that a winter or an autumn should pass without some opportunity of this kind, it would be regarded as a misfortune. Professor Nichol then proceeded to the delivery of his first lecture.

You will see by this notice that the lecture movement is regarded as the first step toward placing the education of women on an equal basis with that of men in this country.

Very truly yours, REBECCA MOORE.

NOTE TO LETTER XXXIII. ON THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Since my letter to you on this subject, several important articles have appeared, some of which I think it right to notice. Professor Nichol has addressed a letter to the *Glasgow Herald* in which he rejects the allegations of Mrs. Stowe, in the most uncompromising manner, and pleads the cause of the poet with all the warmth of an enthusiastic admirer of his genius. On reading such an effusion it is impossible not to reflect that, granting the possibility of mistake, or delusion, on the part of Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron, with regard to this one unnatural crime, the fact remains, which none of the warmest advocates of Lord Byron attempts to deny, that his life, both before and after his marriage, was a most immoral one, in every sense of the word. In connection with this view, I shall give you a few passages from the London *Spectator* which will carry more weight than any words of mine, headed

THE BYRONIZERS.

After noticing the class of writers who defend Byron, from Mr. Howitt to the "poet" Tupper, they are said to represent the genuine British Philistine state of mind on the subject, the state of mind that calls Byron's gigantic and insatiable sins and lusts "errors," as if they had been mere incidents of his career. The *Spectator* very properly objects to the "leniency with which the defenders of the poet speak of what we must call (quite independently of the truth or falsehood of Mrs. Stowe's story) the unutterably melodramatic, mean, false and cruel character of Byron." It further states its conviction that Byron is thus cherished and defended because he represents practical rebellion against morality and a defiance of those laws which are regarded by many as rigid, oppressive, and, limiting to human nature. These lax moralists feel sympathy with one who, above them in station and talent, shed the glow of genius around libertinism. Very likely the truth or falsehood of Mrs. Stowe's disclosure can never be absolutely proved, but the following considerations are independent of this question, and they are vitally important in the estimate we form of Lord Byron's character. I give you an abridgment of the concluding paragraph of the *Spectator's* article:

The strange thing is that any real student of Byron should fail to see the deliberate and malicious cruelty in him, which is as strictly unnatural as any sin now laid to his charge, and has a very close connection with that kind of moral evil. That there was deliberate and unnecessary cruelty, for its own sake, in Byron, any real student of his writings cannot fail to see. It is, in fact, something very near akin to cruelty which is at the bottom of the unequalled mockery—the diabolic laughter of the mockery—in *Don Juan* and in *The Vision of Judgment*. * * * And there is just the same thing abounding in his correspondence. Byron showed mercy to none—neither mother, nor mother-in-law, nor wife, nor mistress. He showed them all up in prose and verse. He wrote letters of such low abuse against women—women, too, said to have a special claim on his tenderness—that their publication, has, we are told, since been threatened by villains coming into possession of them as a means to extort money. Byron treated a literary friend (Leigh Hunt) whom he got over to Italy to help him, and then abandoned, with a cynical neglect which brought down on him the disgust and indignant anger of Shelley. If ever there was a man full of cruelty, it was Lord Byron. Be Mrs. Stowe's story true or false, the Byronizers who talk of it as a fearful blot on a comparatively fair fame talk nonsense. The unmeasured lust and cruelty combined in Lord Byron would be estimated very much the same by any man of sense, whether this last and most unpleasant story be true or false. The insatiable element in him was not simply Antinomian, it was malign. He seems to us to have thirsted insatiably after evil in the same way in which a spiritual mind insatiably thirsts after God.

So far the *Spectator*. On the other side of the question more than one "*Defence of Lord Byron*" has been published, and various cartoons on the subject have appeared, appealing to injured husbands. But none of the writers deny what is admitted by one zealous advocate, that "as early as three weeks after her marriage, Lady Byron suffered great distress from the *irregularities* of her husband, and even contemplated returning to her father before the honeymoon had expired." As this unhappy scandal has been revived, it is but right to place the moral law on a just basis. When we recollect that any one of the numerous "irregularities" of which Lord Byron was guilty would deprive a woman of all that makes life dear, we need not be surprised at the leniency of the defenders of the poet. It is time that we learn to look on these things in their true light, and perhaps when this firey indignation has somewhat cooled, the "lurid light" which has been kindled, may continue to shine as a beacon pointing out more clearly than hitherto the boundaries between right and wrong.

Yours truly, REBECCA MOORE.

MISS FAITHFUL, editor of the *Victoria Magazine*, has received a pin from Sorosis, conferring membership, and has also received forty shillings damages, of Mr. Grant, for stating in "the Religious Tendencies of the Times" that "Miss Faithful was about to assist in forming a Ladies' Secular Club"—"the word secular meaning Atheistical." If Miss Faithful had recovered more money from her suit it might tempt some of us to go and do likewise.

But let us hope that these dear men whom we cannot get along without, will read that pleasant paper, the *Echo*, and consider if it is not better to help us to what we want than to indulge in calling us unlovely names. The editor of the *Echo*, in speaking of the Married Woman's Property bill, says, "Is not this neglect of the ladies, just now, imprudent, on the part of our Senators? Whatever other political qualifications may or may not be found in the female brain, nobody has doubted that it is quick enough to see and seize upon a weak point in its opponent's argument, and there are plenty of ladies sufficiently wide awake at present to press home the remark, that if their interests always are the first to go to the wall, it is sure proof that they need some other advocacy than such as is now offered. It is conceded by Professors in Political Economy that women are better students in this branch of education than men. Three ladies passed their examination in this science at the "Cambridge examination for women," and have we not always claimed that women were more careful students of Religion than men? which receives another corroboration in the fact, that at this examination, several ladies obtained special marks of distinction in "Religious knowledge."

At the French banquet over which M. Gueroult, the editor of *L'Opinion Nationale* presided, Mlle. Maxime Breuil said the greatest enemy women had to contend with was the ever present but impalpable. "She says this," "and she says that." This coincides with Mrs. Fawcett's idea, expressed at the "London Woman's Suffrage Meeting," that the greatest obstacle to the progress of woman, in everything, was the phrase, "We never heard of such a thing."

The Hon. Emily Eden, who was in India at the time of the re-enthronement of the Shah in Affghanistan, has just died in England. Miss Eden a few years ago, produced her portraits of the Princes of India.

A good lesson has been given our Episcopal powers in this country, by the consecration of three women as Deaconesses, in the diocese of Chester. The Bishop performed the ceremony in his palace.

Mr. Russell Gurney told the British Parliament, in his defence of the "Married Woman's Property bill," that the women of Jamaica did not wish to marry and loose their independence and earnings. Since April, 1868, the Committee on the Married Woman's Property bill have received £175 4*s.* 9*d.*, and have not covered their expenses into about £60, and the committee ask for about £200 to complete their work.

AN industrial school for girls is to be established at Middletown, Conn., where a farm of forty-six acres, with a good house upon it, has been given for the purpose. The work of building two family houses has already begun. Nearly $70,000 has been raised for the fund, and more is promised. The state will pay the board (at $3 a week) of such girls as are sentenced by the judges of probate; but the school will be managed by a private corporation.

The Revolution.

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ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Editor.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

OFFICE, 49 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

I LEARN from the daily journals that a Convention is to be held at Cleveland to form an "American Woman's Suffrage Association." The idea has been a long time brooding in a few dissatisfied minds, and on the 25th of November they propose to make it an accomplished fact.

In the present stage of the Woman's Suffrage movement in this country a division in our ranks is rather to be deplored, for when friends disagree new-comers hesitate as to which side to join; and from fear of being involved in personal bickerings they withhold their names and influence altogether; still more deplorable is the result to the old friends themselves, when, instead of fighting the common enemy, prejudice, custom, unjust laws and a false public sentiment, they turn, as the old Abolitionists in their divisions did, and rend each other.

When the Boston malcontents first consulted me on this point, I said, if your hostility to the National Woman's Suffrage Association is one of leadership alone, as it seems to be, and any other woman desires to be the President of the Association, I will gladly resign at any moment. As I do not hold this post by inheritance, or divine right, at the end of the year when all new officers are voted in, if I did not resign of my own free will, I could be easily supplanted by the voice of the majority.

Our cause is fast becoming a popular one; the hard battles are fought; it has passed from the stage of ridicule and persecution to one of serious consideration; and now, having vanquished the enemy, I should prefer to be known in conventions no more forever, rather than to fight old friends. That the division is one simply of leadership and personalities is well known to all behind the scenes, for the "American Woman's Suffrage Association" proposes no new or different principles from those accepted in the Association already formed.

Although the circular letter asserts that there is no antagonism between the new and the old, yet the contrary is well known to every worker in the movement. The names of persons are appended to that circular letter who have been sedulously and malignantly working for two years to undermine certain officers in the National Association and their journal, in the minds of all those who affiliate with them. If such men as George W. Curtis, Gerrit Smith, Henry Ward Beecher and John Neal had known the animus of the persons who signed the circular letter, their names would never have been given. After signing it, Gerrit Smith wrote to his daughter, a member of the present organization, to inquire if there was anything in this new movement antagonistic to the one of which she was the Treasurer, showing that he was entirely ignorant of the moving spirit. John Neal, the only signer from the State of Maine, was equally surprised when he learned the real facts, and told Mr. Higginson, in public, in the Providence Convention, that he never gave his name to a movement in which any of the faithful workers in this cause were to be ostracized.

If THE REVOLUTION, the "Woman's Bureau," and the National Woman's Suffrage Association had originated in Boston, instead of New York, this proposition for secession would have never been mooted.

As to the fifty grave and reverend gentlemen who have signed the call for a new Woman's Suffrage Association, if they are about to meet for the very amiable and humane purpose of conferring the right of Suffrage on their wives and daughters, all well; but if they go there to make a Republican or Abolition platform on which the Woman's Suffrage movement in this country is to be judged, I advise them to finish up their work in their respective parties, and leave Woman's Suffrage to stand on its own merits.

We have a "National Woman's Suffrage Association" already; representing in its officers the leading workers from eighteen States at its formation; numbering thousands of members and friends; with auxiliaries in different parts of the country. In THE REVOLUTION we have a mouthpiece circulating from Maine to California, in the Old World and New World.

In our Woman's Bureau, thanks to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Phelps, we have a centre already well known in Europe, where we are in constant communication with active workers on the other side of the water, and where distinguished men and women, in passing through the city, can learn everything in reference to us, obtain tracts and documents for circulation, where such persons as Anna E. Dickinson, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Paulina Wright Davis, the Rev. Mr. Burton, Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton and others can meet to discuss or consult on the great question. There is certainly a want of common sense, consistency and delicacy in any woman who, claiming a deep interest in woman's advancement in this country, can, at the same time, fail to recognize, or work against all these established facts, and a lack of prescience in the men who seem to second their endeavors.

Most of them have probably been betrayed into this indiscretion, as John Neal says he often is, in signing everything a woman asks him to sign, taking it for granted that what she asks must be right.

But still, in closing, I would say if there are people who cannot come up to our broad, catholic ground, and demand Suffrage for ALL—*even negro suffrage, without distinction of sex*, why let them have another association until they are educated for the higher platform the present Association occupies. I have said this much to let our friends generally understand the situation.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

THE WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT.

THE assemblage of distinguished women, known or to be known as the Woman's Parliament, organized on Thursday at Packard's Building, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, in this city. Among those present were Mrs. Fanny Fern Parton, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Peabody, Mrs. Charles S. Peirce, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Dr. Densmore, Miss Marwadel, and other ladies of high social standing in this city and Brooklyn. On motion, Mrs. Peirce was unanimously chosen president of the Convention, and Miss Emma C. Webb Secretary. The Call for the Parliament was read setting forth at much length, and with great force, the reasons for the gathering. It commences by stating the object to be to organize a legislative body of women to represent women upon all subjects of vital interest to themselves and their children. The function of the Parliament is to crystalize the intelligence and influence of women into a moral and reformatory power which will act definitely upon all the varied interests of society. Papers were then read by Mrs. Jennie June Croly, of New York, and Mrs. Julia Fay Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass., and an adjournment was voted to Saturday.

On Saturday the hall was rather better filled, although the weather was most unpropitious; the proceedings of the former meeting were read, Dr. Anna Densmore was elected a Vice-President of the Parliament, and Mrs. Wilbour of New York presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That there is at the present time an imperative demand that the influence and intelligence of women should be concentrated into a moral and suggestive force, and brought to bear upon all legislated subjects of interests to themselves and their children.

Resolved, That for this purpose the women of this city shall organize themselves into a council, which shall be united with similar councils throughout the country, and these various associations by their delegated representatives, shall constitute a Woman's Parliament, and this parliament shall be the recognized channel of woman's opinions upon every subject which has to do with her life and well-being.

Resolved, That a woman may become a member of the Woman's Council by registering her own name, and by the payment of a registry tax of one dollar.

Resolved, That the women of this city be invited to meet on Saturday October 30, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of forming a Woman's Council, and that the objects and details of this organization be restated in an address by Mrs. Charles S. Peirce, of Cambridge.

Mrs. Croly offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to address the Southern women in relation to their appeal to Mr. Peabody, in behalf of the industrial education of the Southern girls, and that Miss Elizabeth Peabody be appointed chairman of that committee.

Miss Peabody accepted the nomination, and Dr. Anna Densmore, Mrs. Croly and Mrs. Peirce were appointed on the committee.

Mrs. Croly followed with an address on Work, which cannot be too highly recommended, nor can that of Mrs. Mary F. Davis, which immediately succeeded, on Reform in Prison Discipline. Other interesting papers and remarks were presented, after which an adjournment was voted to Saturday next, 30th inst, when a mass meeting will be held, to which all women are invited for the organization of a New York Woman's Council, subsidiary to the national organization, which will embrace all the local organizations, and be called the Woman's Parliament.

The New York *World*, on Friday of last week and Monday of the present, contained full and correct reports of the addresses and other proceedings of the body thus far.

Editorially the *World* says:

It must be apparent, we think, to the reader who has given any attention to the proceedings of the Woman's Parliament, that here at last the zealous sex is working earnestly and intelligently for the advancement of her own special elevation and for the good of society..... It is apparent that there is a determination in this body to avoid the chimerical notions hitherto advanced by so many leading female agitators, and enter at once upon the field which is awaiting them, in which, it is not too much to say, their actual presence, no less than their moral influence, will be felt at once, to the decided ad-

vantage, we believe, of the several interests which enlist their sympathies and command their labors.

Were the *World* familiar with the history of the Woman's Rights enterprise, it would have spared a criticism which reflects more severely on its own lack of intelligence, than on those "female agitators" it evidently intends to censure, if not really to slur. For without in the least undervaluing what has been done or proposed by the Parliament, it is not too much to say that, so far, it has entertained but few of the propositions which those "female agitators" have long and diligently considered and grown familiar with and, so far as yet appears, on which their wisdom and experience would not be of most essential importance and value to the Parliament, in the prosecution of its work.

HARVARD'S REJOINDER.

DIVINITY HALL, Cambridge.
October 16th, 1869.

To the Proprietor of The Revolution.

WE desire to remove the erroneous impression which you have evidently received from the letter of Professor Young, published in one of your late issues, and to express as students disapprobation of the same. The school appointed the usual committee in the Reading Room and added the name of Professor Young as member ex-officio. This committee were instructed to supply the room with the prominent newspapers, and a collection amply sufficient for the purpose was taken up.

As, however, certain editors of periodicals less widely known have been accustomed to send their papers to our room, intimation was sent to such editors, that we would gladly put their papers on file if sent to us.

Our committee was not organized as a begging one, no such letter as you received was authorized, and it was as offensive to the school as to yourselves. We have paid for all papers necessary for our comfort or instruction, and considered that the act of placing certain others on file would be quite as much of a favor as paying the subscription price. Yours, etc.,

E. L. S.
J. F. L.

In presenting the above letter from the students at Harvard, we hasten to say that their first letter was not at all offensive to us. It merely reminded us of a duty we should have thought of before, and suggested a pleasure that had not yet been ours.

We should have known that no other journal could give those young gentlemen "the comfort and instruction" THE REVOLUTION could, proclaiming the new gospel of woman's equality, and we should have hastened to them the very moment we saw the light. This was our duty. As women are not admitted bodily into all the joys and privileges of Harvard, it is something that our thoughts may there find a local habitation and a home. Those young gentlemen can hardly imagine the new pleasure we feel in THE REVOLUTION, now that through its columns we can converse each week with the learned professors and students within those venerable walls.

It has really given us a new zest to life, for when duty and pleasure run in the same line, it is bliss to live. What is a subscription of three dollars to the honor of walking into the reading room of those savans? If these spiritual minded young gentlemen had only been at our elbow when we first started our paper, we should never have said one word about price, but have worked to the end for fame alone. To think of Presidents, Senators, Congressmen, Governors, noble ladies in England, France and Germany, belles in Fifth avenue paying us three dollars a year, while we have the honor of going into their presence once a week free, gratis and for nothing. Alas! that in this material world of ours, where money and honor are weighed in the scale, the latter should ever kick the beam.

THE PROVIDENCE CONVENTION.

THE Providence Convention was well attended throughout. Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis presided with grace and dignity. Her opening speech we publish in another column.

The chief speakers were the Hon. John Neal, Olympia Brown, Theodore Tilton, Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Phebe Hanaford, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Gen. Lippet and Mrs. Stanton.

An able letter was read from Oliver Johnson, the managing editor of the *Independent*, which we shall publish next week. Mrs. Burleigh's was altogether the most finished and able address of the Convention, beautifully written and well delivered in a clear rich voice. As she proposes to speak in the Lyceum this winter, we hope many audiences may have the pleasure of listening to her eloquent presentation of the subject of what constitutes true womanhood.

The venerable John Neal of Portland, with his sunny locks, fine presence, and clear, concise speech, honored our platform for the first time. Though now seventy-five years of age, he is fresh and genial and full of enthusiasm in our cause. As he shared with us the hospitalities of Mrs. Davis's charming home, we had many opportunities of enjoying his rich and vivid conversation. When with years people grow wise, loving, and charitable, they are attractive to the last, though time may dim the eye, write many wrinkles on the brow and turn the raven locks to snow.

Mr. Neal proposes to get up a convention in Portland, and write regularly for THE REVOLUTION. As he is one of the most popular writers in the country, this will be a new attraction to our journal. The state association appointed delegates to the Cleveland and Washington conventions, the former to be held in November and the latter in January. We must not forget to mention the Hutchinson family who were there, with the good song "vote it right along."

RECONSTRUCTION A FARCE.

THE following is an extract from a private letter from Parker Pillsbury, Esq., to a friend in this city, dated Charleston, S. C., October 18, 1869.

"I know now that suffrage and office-holding, voting and governing, are not the one thing needful for the colored people here, men or women, though they are their equal and inalienable rights. And every part of the work of reconstruction yet done, except the education (done mostly by women), has yet to be reconsidered. Every other part of it is just like the terms of surrender made by Grant on the Potomac, and by Sherman in the South, when we called the war at an end, though it was afterwards held as doubtful whether the actual surrender had not been on their part, rather than on the part of Lee and Johnston. It is simply monstrous, in a moral point of view, what is doing and has been done up to this time; and though I should not dare trust the democratic party, I really do not see how it could do much worse. One thing is clear; what is morally wrong can never be politically right, and so can never prosper long."

LETTER OF MRS. BULLARD.—It will be read with unusual interest this week, treating, as it does, of most important persons, places and events in European history.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The undersigned, being convinced of the necessity of an American Woman Suffrage Association, which shall embody the deliberate action of the state organizations, and shall carry with it their united weight, do hereby respectfully invite such organizations to be represented in a delegate convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, November 24 and 25, A.D. 1869.

The proposed basis of this convention is as follows:

The delegates appointed by existing state organizations shall be admitted, provided their number does not exceed, in each case, that of the Congressional delegation of the state. Should it fall short of that number, additional delegates may be admitted from local organizations, or from no organizations whatever, provided the applicants be actual residents of the states they claim to represent. But no votes shall be counted in the convention except of those actually admitted as delegates.

MAINE.
John Neal,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Nathaniel N. White,
Armenia S. White,
William T. Savage,
VERMONT.
James Hutchinson, Jr.,
C. W. Willard,
MASSACHUSETTS.
William Loyd Garrison,
Lydia Maria Child,
David Lee Child,
George F. Hoar,
Julia Ward Howe,
Gilbert Haven,
Caroline M. Severance,
James Freeman Clarke,
Abby Kelley Foster,
Stephen S. Foster,
Frank B. Sanborn,
Phebe A. Hanaford,
RHODE ISLAND.
Elizabeth B. Chace,
T. W. Higginson,
Rowland G. Hazard,
CONNECTICUT.
H. M. Rogers,
Seth Rogers,
Marianna Stanton,
NEW YORK.
George William Curtis,
Lydia Mott,
Henry Ward Beecher,
Francis D. Gage,
Samuel J. May,
Celia Burleigh,
Wm. H. Burleigh,
Aaron M. Powell,
Anna C. Field,
Gerrit Smith,
E. S. Bunker,
NEW JERSEY.
Lucy Stone,
Henry B. Blackwell,
John Gage,
Portia Gage,
Antoinette Brown Blackwell,
A. J. Davis,
Mary F. Davis,
PENNSYLVANIA.
Mary Grew,
DELAWARE.
Thomas Garrett,
Fielder Israel,
OHIO.
Hannah M. Tracy Cutler.
A. J. Boyer,
Mary V. Longley,
J. J. Bellville,
Miriam M. Cole,
S. Bolton,
INDIANA.
Amanda Way,
George W. Julian,
Laura Giddings Julian,
Lizzie M. Boynton,
ILLINOIS.
Mary A. Livermore,
C. B. Waite,
Myra Bradwell,
James B. Bradwell,
Sharon Tyndale,
J. P. Weston,
Robert Collyer,
Joseph Haven,
MICHIGAN.
Moses Coit Tyler,
James A. B. Stone,
Mrs. L. H. Stone,
WISCONSIN.
Lily Peckham,
Fielder Israel,
Augusta J. Chapin,
IOWA.
Amelia Bloomer,
MINNESOTA.
Mrs. S. B. Stearns,
KANSAS.
Charles Robinson,
Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols,
John Ekin, D.D.,
J. P. Root,
MISSOURI.
Mrs. W. T. Hazard,
Isaac H. Sturgeon,
Mrs. Beverly Allan,
James E. Yeatman,
Mary E. Beeedy,
J. C. Orrick,
Mrs. George D. Hall,
TENNESSEE.
Guy W. Wines,
Charles J. Woodbury,
LOUISIANA.
Mary Atkins Lynch,
TEXAS.
Elizabeth C. Wright,
D. C.
Grace Greenwood,
ARIZONA.
A. K. Safford,
CALIFORNIA.
J. A. Brewster.

The call we print elsewhere for a Woman's Suffrage Convention at Cleveland is signed with most of the names of the prominent persons, males and females, who are known to be in favor of its object. But a scrutiny of the list will show some of those names to be conspicuous by their absence. Where are those well-known American names, Susan B. Anthony, Parker Pillsbury, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton? Not one of them appears. In fact, it is clear that there is a division in the ranks of the strong-minded, and that an effort is to be made to ostracise THE REVOLUTION, which has so long upheld the cause of Suffrage, through evil report and through good. At first, this movement to change the venue of the suit, of Woman *vs.* Man, from New York, where Mrs.

Stanton, Mr. Pillsbury, and Miss Anthony would be enabled to control the conduct of it, by dint of their great personal popularity, looks like rash ingratitude, and the explanation of it will be awaited with curiosity. Certainly, THE REVOLUTION should not be suspected of treachery. And for any lesser misdeeds the other party ought to remember that there is diversity of gifts, but the same spirit. Most parties divide over the apportionment of the spoils. But here is a house divided against itself whilst yet in a feeble minority, and ere it has succeeded in getting a single effectual vote deposited by an American woman. Let us have peace.—*World.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.—We have received a call for a Woman Suffrage meeting to be held in Cleveland, Nov. 24th and 25th, with a polite note from Lucy Stone, requesting its publication in full in the *Democrat*, with the signatures. The substance of the call, with some of the leading names attached was published in our telegraph columns yesterday morning, and we have not space to-day for a long list of names.

In looking over the names attached to this call we are a good deal surprised that we do not find the name of Mrs. Stanton, and particulary that of our former townswoman, Miss Susan B. Anthony. Can it be possible that a National Woman's Suffrage Convention is called without Susan's knowledge or consent? Whether the meeting will be legitimate without her sanction is a serious question. A National Woman's Suffrage Association without speeches from Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, will be a new order of things. The idea seems absurd. They will not have an opportunity to repeat that telling story about the Board of Education of Rochester, which magnanimously cut down the wages of 125 female teachers to increase the wages of a dozen men! But they can still repeat the yarn in THE REVOLUTION, and enjoy all the consolation that may afford.—*Rochester Democrat.*

If the editor will turn to the reports of the Board of Education for 1861 and 1864, he will find that at the beginning of the war, the men Principals received $800 per year,—the women $400, while at the close the men had $900, the women $375—precisely the fact so often cited by Stanton and Anthony.

THE call for a National Woman's Suffrage Convention, which we print elsewhere, is noticeable at once for a large number of names which command public respect, and for the conspicuous absence of certain names which, in New York, have been most prominent in connection with the movement. Whatever may be said on either side of the question, it seems quite certain that the signers of this call are likely to present nothing to the public not deserving of respectful attention.—*Tribune.*

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

IT being proposed to organize a State Association for the promotion of Woman's Suffrage, we the undersigned do cordially invite all interested in the discussion of this subject to meet us in convention for that purpose, in the city of Hartford, on Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th of October.

Public meetings will be held at Roberts's Opera House, on Main street, on the mornings and evenings of those days, the afternoons being reserved for business. The first meeting will be at 10 a. m. Thursday.

Speakers of eminence from abroad, whose names will hereafter be announced, may be relied upon for a full presentation of the subject.

John Hooker, Eliza D. Gillette,
Isabella B. Hooker, Frances Ellen Burr,
Nathaniel J. Burton, Catharine E. Beecher,
Rachel C. Burton, Esther E. Jewell,
Franklin Chamberlin, Calvin E. Stowe,
Edwin P. Parker, Harriet B. Stowe,
Francis Gillette,
and others, Hartford.
Joseph Cummings, Middletown.
Thomas Elmes, Derby.
Lucy R. Elmes, Derby.
Charles Atwater, New Haven.
Thomas T. Stone, Brooklyn.
Laura Stone, Brooklyn.

THE BUREAU SUFFRAGE MEETING.—The meeting last week was, as usual, well attended. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were both absent at the Providence Convention, but their places were well supplied by Mr. Ward of California, Mr. Peck, editor in chief of the New Haven *Journal*, and Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis, all of whom spoke with much earnestness and ability. Mr. Davis does not often attend these meetings, but it is to be earnestly hoped he will be present as often as his many other engagements will permit.

WORKING WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Working Women's Association will be at Plympton Hall, Thursday evening, October 28. Mrs. L. D. Blake will deliver an address on the Dignity of Labor.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.—Henry Ward Beecher, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Charlotte B. Wilbour, Celia Burleigh, and Susan B. Anthony left yesterday to attend the Hartford Convention in session to-day.

DR. LOZIER ON WOMAN'S DRESS.—Mrs. Dr. Lozier addressed the young ladies of Packer Institute in Brooklyn, on Monday last, by particular request, on the subject of Woman's Dress. Six hundred young women of the Institute attended, besides many others. The *World* of Tuesday morning contained an extended and very accurate report of the lecture, which only want of space excludes from THE REVOLUTION. A vote of thanks to Dr. Lozier was passed at the close, and arrangements are making to secure a course from her on the same subject and similar, during the present season.

HARVARD COLLEGE contemplates greatly enlarging its library building and erecting two new dormitories and a chemical laboratory.

Is this preparatory to admitting the daughters of the republic? If men could only enlarge their views as easily as their college walls, the golden age would soon be ours. Now that Harvard reads THE REVOLUTION, we may look for a moving among the dry bones.

A PRESENT.—We have just received from Merriam and Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, a copy of Webster's Pictorial Dictionary. If, from this time, our readers perceive that the language of THE REVOLUTION is more copious and varied, let them thank Mr. Merriam. In the volume before us we have five thousand new words with which to plead our cause.

When a certain Judge, of Boston, first heard of this Dictionary, he exclaimed, "Five thousand words!! I hope Choate will never get hold of it."

The poor "white male," in view of the fresh showers that must inevitably fall upon his head, like the Judge with the verbose lawyer in his court, will, no doubt, exclaim, "Five thousand new words!! And, alas! those strong-minded women have got hold of it."

CALIFORNIA PETITION FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in Legislature assembled.

The undersigned, residents of the State of California, of full lawful age, respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable body to take such immediate action for an Amendment of Section First, Article Second, of the Constitution of this State, as shall secure to the Women of this Commonwealth the right of Suffrage.

And to this end your petitioners will ever pray.

PETITION FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

THE following Petition was adopted by the National Woman's Suffrage Association at their meeting held at the Woman's Bureau, June 1:

To The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned men and women of the United States ask for the prompt passage by your Honorable bodies of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, which shall secure to all citizens the right of Suffrage, without distinction of sex.

THE editor of *The Christian at Work* and *Good Words* wishes to exchange with THE REVOLUTION, and says, "you will be interested to know that nearly all of our paper (which has a larger circulation than any other religious journal in America) is done by young women; that they perform their work grandly! and we pay them well."

THE LEAVEN WORKING.

CINCINNATI, October 14, 1869.

DEAR REVOLUTION: The good work progresses. Silently it advances. Slowly, perhaps, yet nevertheless surely, it is gaining strength, increasing its proportions, and becoming more and more deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of the people.

A little more waiting and watching, a little more persevering effort, and the Woman's Suffrage question will assume ample dimension and become the all-absorbing, all-important theme for conversation, as well as the most popular subject for the consideration of the people.

Our fathers laid down the great principle, "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and, notwithstanding this, the nation has occupied, ever since that time, and still occupies, an illogical, unjust and anti-republican position. Theoretically we are republican, practcally we are despotic. We have become thus, unthinkingly. Healthy thought, therefore, is essential; and as a sign of the times, the people are beginning to think.

The extent of this salutary thought is far greater than one imagines, unless he or she has investigated the matter thoroughly.

I have been frequently surprised on present-

ing this subject cautiously to persons whom I desired to affect and feared I might repel by too boldly presenting the question, to find them ripe in thought, alive to the justice of the matter, and hesitating in its open expression, only through fear of public opinion, or from a mistaken idea of policy. The leaven is therefore working.

A few more brave words and heroic deeds on the part of the noble defenders of this great cause of equal and exact justice to all of our citizens, regardless of sex, and the whole body politic will become thoroughly leavened, and instead of there being a necessity to urge the adoption of Woman Suffrage, as a plank in the platforms of the different political parties, each will vie with the other in being comprehensive and outspoken upon the subject.

THE REVOLUTION, the great organ of true American ideas, has produced, is producing and will continue to produce, a mighty, a glorious, a sublime revolution, in the minds of all lovers of genuine republicanism, who come under its enlightening and benign influence. It is all-important, therefore, that its circulation be extended. Every family in the land should receive its weekly visits, for it is the herald of emancipation, the harbinger of political freedom to woman, and will be the mightiest instrument in the country in leading the people to the practice of true freedom, justice and right.

The people, everywhere, are becoming imbued with the justice of the cause in which you are engaged. Societies are being formed, and thus systematic political action can be inaugurated which will, as we said before, leaven the entire nation with genuine republican principles.

J. B. Q.

MADAME D'HERICOURT AND "L'AMERIQUE"

DEAR REVOLUTION: You are aware that about the 1st of September *L'Amerique*, a new paper, published in the French language, commenced its existence in Chicago, with Madame D'Hericourt as leading editor. Her articles have been written with her usual thoughtfulness, and were far in advance of most newspaper writings, Madame D'Hericourt finding that the proprietors hesitated to espouse openly the cause of Woman's Rights, has resigned her position therein,—a position which she accepted only that she might better plead *all* rights. In the issue of September 28th the following notice appears:

"After the present number, Madame Jenny P. D'Hericourt ceases to be the controlling editor of *L'Amerique*. We hope, however, still to be able to give our readers occasional articles from her elegant and virile pen. The great reach of thought, exalted philosophy, profound science and lucidity of style—unique, we do not hesitate to say in the French press of America—which distinguish all the productions of this eminent writer, are a guarantee of success for our journal, the complete loss of which would be irreparable."

Madame D'Hericourt takes exceptions to the use of the word *virile* as applied to the productions of a woman's pen, and has prepared a "Reclamation," which, however, will probably not appear in the journal, for reasons not yet fully before the public. It is as follows:

Messrs. GEROULT & PINTA—*Gentlemen:* In the very complimentary words with which you accept my resignation as editor-in-chief of your paper, there is an adjective which repels the pen on which you bestow such praises. This pen most earnestly protests against being *virile*. It has denied the existence of sex in minds, because she who holds it, has known too many vigorous minds among women, and too many mediocre and weak ones among men, to admit what is contrary to the truth. There is neither virile style nor feminine style. Strong and weak characters are found in both sexes, and there are a thousand reasons why strong feminine natures appear to less advantage than strong masculine natures; lack of culture, restricted field of action, obstacles created by prejudice, and the more or less unwise opinions held concerning the sphere of woman. Here is more than enough to explain an inferiority more apparent than real. You men do not know how much courage, persistence and disdain of opinion are necessary before a woman can overcome so many obstacles. Those who *did* overcome them formerly, thought themselves honored by being classed among men, and while declaiming with them against the intellectual inferiority of their sex, forgot that they were a living protest against that inferiority. The progress of reason, and a multiplicity of facts have changed this state of things. To-day strong women do not wish to be compared to men. They understand that they owe themselves to their sex, and if anything about them is honored, this honor should reflect on their whole sex because this is justice, and it is one of the means of destroying an absurd prejudice lying in the path of progress in all that relates to laws and customs.

It is because my opinion is their's that my keen and unaccountable pen refuses positively to accept the epithet *virile*; it is simply the pen of human conscience which has reflected much and has had time for self-culture, and which has compelled itself to acquire those qualities of style which clearly reflect its owner's thought—thus permitting it to serve its sisters and brothers in humanity.

In the present social conditions it may be a misfortune to be born a woman from the standpoint of civil and political dignity, of individual liberty, and of social advantages; but every woman should honor herself as such in the thought that she belongs to the more moral sex, to that sex which, reformed by a true freedom, will bring peace and purity to the earth, and will be the most active element in works of equity and fraternity. I honor myself then in my womanhood, because I attach much more importance to morality than to happiness on this earth.

You may say smilingly, "The word *virile* is only the text or the pretext for a little sermon on Woman's Rights." Seriously, I had no intention of sermonizing, but it is my nature—I confess that among my faults is the temptation to preach. I was always told that I was born to be a good village curate. But the question was how to succeed in that vocation when my divinities had no altars? If truth, science, justice and reason were worshipped, I would ask nothing better than to put on the cassock, but it will be a long time before people will bow before them on the planet which I inhabit; so that I find myself compelled to renounce my sacerdotal vocation under a conventional costume, and to preach in my own insupportable feminine accoutrements what I believe to be truth and justice, and to say where I can be understood: Brothers and sisters, seek truth with all your soul, practice justice with all your heart, respect yourselves and respect others. And you men, my brothers, do not smoke, do not chew, do not drink, and do not destroy a future of purity to satisfy passions which degrade you. These words can only be concluded by *Amen*, and here I descend from my pulpit, gentlemen, and most cordially take leave of you.

JENNY P. D'HERICOURT.

DR. MARY DIXON JONES.

NOT least among the workers for the advancement of women for the progress of humanity, towards a better day than it has yet seen, are those noble women who are turning their efforts especially to the endeavor to arouse in woman a sense of her responsibility as a *physical* being.

Among the best signs that we have of a new and purer society, is the increasing attention given by women to the *Laws of health*. We were more than pleased at an evidence of this fact which we saw last week. Receiving from Mrs. Dr. Mary D. Jones an invitation to attend a lecture to women on health and kindred matters, we betook ourselves to Dr. Duryea's church at the corner of Classon Avenue and Monroe street, Brooklyn.

As we walked toward the church, we remembered going upon a similar errand twenty years ago, to hear a like lecture from the lips of a courageous woman who, stepping out of the ruts of custom, essayed to preach to her sisters the doctrines of physical life and religion, and warn them from the physical sin whose wages is *death*. We remembered the taunts and sneers that were cast at her, the almost universal opinion expressed by those who allowed themselves to speak at all concerning it, of the impropriety of women meeting to hear such purely personal matters as the physiology of *woman* and her peculiar diseases discussed, and as for young women and girls being allowed to hear the evil consequences of tight lacing and other bad practices showed up in their true light, it was the height of *impropriety* and *immodesty!* What business had women to know themselves! To be sure we had been allowed to attend a course of lectures on physiology, given by a male lecturer, in the celebrated Institute at which it was our (mis) fortune to be educated. The lectures were universally proper, and a male manikin was presented to our view as a study. So strictly proper were the lectures that not a single word was said which would lead a girl to suppose that she needed any greater care than, or was any differently constituted, her brother. We shall never forget the look of horrified astonishment that swept over the venerable Alonzo's face, when at the close of the lecture we remarked that while we knew a little more about the human frame than we did before, we were deeply disappointed in not having learned a little about our own functions, as a woman, as *that* was a subject in which we considered ourselves *vitally* interested. To go back, however, to our memories. We remembered we wore a thick green veil, and went away slyly to get our apple from the tree of knowledge which was to us a tree of life, and how when we got to the lecture room we found not more than a dozen women, and ourself the only young person present.

The lecturer's name has passed our memory but the truths she taught us that day have been a savor of life unto life through an eventful twenty years—1849, 1869. What a contrast! We entered the large lecture room of the Classon Ave. Presbyterian Church and found it crowd-

ed, not with little broken down old women or curious spinsters either, but with women old and young, and girls just budding into womanhood. A fine, intellectual, educated audience.

Mrs. Jones's lecture was well arranged, her manner effective and earnest, and she put the *religion of health* so plainly before her hearers that she who ran could not help but read.

It seems almost a pity that one so pleasantly gifted should not be able to devote her whole time to lecturing. There is a vast field open to women in this department of public teaching and there are few women so admirably fitted to work in it as Dr. Jones. May we not hope to hear the good talk concerning universal suffrage varied occasionally by lecturers on woman's other interests and duties, and may we not hope some Wednesday to be instructed by Mrs. Jones in the "*Laws of life?*"

H. M. S.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—This organization shall be called the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Article 2.—Its object shall be to secure the Ballot to the Women of the nation on equal terms with men.

Article 3.—Any citizen of the United States favoring this object, shall, by the payment of the sum of one dollar annually into the treasury, be considered a member of the Association; and no other shall be entitled to vote in its deliberations.

Article 4.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President from each of the states and territories, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Treasurer, an Executive Committee of not less than five nor more than nine members, located in New York City, and an Advisory Counsel of one person from each state and territory, who shall be members of the National Executive Committee. The officers shall be chosen at each Annual Meeting of the National Association.

Article 5.—Any Woman's Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National Association, by its officers becoming members of the Parent Association and sending an Annual Contribution of not less than twenty-five dollars.

President—ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Vice-Presidents.—Elizabeth B. Phelps, New York; Anna E. Dickinson, Penn.; Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Illinois; Madame Anneke, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lucy B. Elmes, Conn; Mrs. Israel Hall, Ohio; Mrs. Senator Henderson, Mo.; Mrs. Wm. V. Tunstall, Texas; Mattie Griffith Brown, Mass.; Hellen Ekin Starrett, Kansas; Lucy A. Snow, Maine; Elizabeth S. Schenck, Cal.; Grace Greenwood, D. C.; Mrs. Maria R. Matlock, La.; Mrs. P. Holmes Drake, Alabama.

Corresponding Secretaries.—Mrs. L. C. Bullard; A. Adelaide Hallock.

Recording Secretaries.—Abby Burton Crosby, Sarah E Fuller.

Treasurer.—Elizabeth Smith Miller.

Executive Committee.—Ernestine L. Rose, Charlotte B. Wilbour, Mathilde F. Wendt, Mary F. Gilbert, Mrs. D. Grant Meredith, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Susan B. Anthony.

Advisory Counsel.—Mrs. E. Joslyn Gage, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis Minor, Missouri; M. Adeline Thompson, Penn.; Josephine S. Griffin D. C.; Mrs. M. V. Longley, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Humphrey, Kansas; Lilie Peckham, Wisconsin; Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, R. I.; Mrs. Fannie E. Russell, Minn.; Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Conn.,, John Neal, Maine.

WE hope before our annual meeting in May to have auxiliaries in every state in the Union. Already we number thousands of members, and before the close of the year every woman in this nation should register her name with some association demanding the right of Suffrage for her sex, sign the petition to Congress, send in a generous contribution to carry on the work, subscribe for THE REVOLUTION, and, as a means of education, circulate it among your neighbors and friends.

A FASHIONABLE WOMAN'S PRAYER.—Dear Lord, have mercy on my soul, and please let me have the French satin that I saw at Stewart's this morning; for with black lace flounces and overskirt, that dress would be very becoming to me, I know. If you grant my request please let me have a new black lace shawl also, dear Lord.

I kneel before thee to-night, feeling perfectly happy, for Madame Emile has sent me home such a lovely bonnet! a most heavenly little *bijou!* composed of white satin, with coral ostrich tuffs. For this favor I am feeling very grateful.

Give me, I pray thee, an humble heart and a new green silk, with point lace trimmings. Let me not grow too fond of this vain and deceitful world, like other women, but make me exceedingly gentle and aristocratic. When the winter fashions come, let them suit my style of beauty, and let there be plenty of puffings, pleatings, ruffles and flounces, for I dearly love them all.

Oh, Lord, let business detain my husband at B——, for he is not wanted at home at present. I wish to become acquainted with the tall, dark-eyed foreigner, who is staying at Col. Longswallow's opposite. Bring about an introduction, I beseech thee, for Mrs. Longswallow will not. Bless my children, and please send them a good nurse, for I have neither the time nor inclination to look after them myself. And now, Oh, Lord, take care of me while I sleep, and pray keep watch over my diamonds! Amen!

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

WHY THE ACCIDENT AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE RELUCTANT TO INSURE WOMEN.—It seems that the Railway Passenger Company insures only against death, and will not compensate them for accident as it does men. The ticket of insurance states this in its conditions. Thereupon some zealous people have rushed into print and denounced the insurance company as "mean," "swindling," discriminating against women, etc. Women are not insured as men are, simply because they are women. There is no doubt that such is the fact. The insurance companies are not charitable, but business concerns, and they take risks that will pay on the whole average, and not those that will consume their capital in the least possible time. It is a fact, which the insurance companies have learned at considerable cost, that it don't pay to insure women against accident and make compensations therefor, at anything like the rates fixed for men.

When the accident companies were first started, they wrote policies for women and children indiscriminately. They tried it for some years; they lost money, and abandoned the field to anybody that wants to enter it. They say that there are a good many reasons why they cannot afford to insure women against accident; some of these are external, some physiological, some moral, none of them have been arrived at by theorizing. Woman's dress renders her more liable to accident than man's; in travelling, getting in and out of cars or wagons, in mills among machinery, in domestic work from clothes catching fire, etc. Then again a slight accident that a man would not feel will disable her, a rude jar, even a fright at times, which would have no effect upon a man's entirely different organization. Women have received some internal injury which would keep them in bed a week, from stepping down from a carriage, where a man would not have even been jarred. Then, again, the companies found great difficulty in ascertaining what injuries did "incapactitate women from business." Many of them hadn't any business except to direct about housekeeping, and it was found that if such were injured (though it might be something that a man wouldn't mind) they were quite apt to lie the permitted number of weeks upon the sofa and draw their compensation. They had no special motive to get well and go abroad, as men have, and it was found that they were no honester than men. In fact, that it was very difficult to tell what did ail a woman in a great many of the cases of claims for compensation. With women it seemed impossible to get at a proper definition of the word accident.

It is true also, that none of the life insurance companies are especially anxious to write policies for women. The larger portion of the losses paid on lives goes to women and children, so that they are the beneficiaries, and, in this case, have no cause to complain of the companies as a rule. But the risk of insuring women in the present state of feeling about insurance, is greater than in insuring men. This ought not to be true, for women are long-lived as men, and it is only explained by a remarkable fact which the companies have learned by experience. If all women would insure, that is as generally as men do, the risks on them would pay. But, it is a fact that as a rule, healthy women don't apply for policies. It is when a woman feels a premonition of some disorder, or has some trouble that may or may not be apparent to the examiner, that she applies, and the companies say that in such cases neither she nor her husband are apt to disclose the real state of the case.

FEMALE HOMES.—The National Institution for Girls and Young Women was established in London in 1866, by a Mrs. Goode, who opened an office with a view to provide a central organization through which all the female institutions throughout the country could work together with one plan, and to one common end. The office constitutes a kind of central depot from which work is sent to the various homes, whence when done, is returned again to the central office, and thence dispatched to its customers. A registry is kept of domestic servants trained in the homes; of nurses, matrons, governesses, teachers, etc., and a "servant's home" is furnished, where servants out of places, or sick, are boarded at half a crown per week. Provision is also made to meet all young women coming from the country, at the railway stations, and escort them to the places of service procured for them, so that no dangers or temptations are encountered, and no time lost. A monthly paper, also giving all the needed information is published by the central office, and circulated in the rural districts.

These Homes now number eighty-two in different towns and cities; and more than half of them are really industrial schools, for admission to the security and privileges of which some small payment is required, varying from forty-two to one hundred and twenty cents a week, and from $40 to $75 a year. For this trifling sum, besides the rudiments of a common education, the girls are taught washing, starching and ironing, cooking, bread-making, baking, needle-work and general household work—in a word are trained for all the duties of domestic service.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., has the honor of being served by a female postmaster, Mrs. Porter, of Covington. The *Courier-Journal* says it is re-

ported that she owes her preference to Gen. Grant's venerable father, who is a neighbor and a friend of hers; but she is represented as having, in addition to this, the recommendation of practical ability, unsullied private character, and amiable manners. She is the widow of Judge Bruce Porter and daughter of Hon. James T. Morehead, who served Kentucky as a legislator, a governor, and a senator in the Congress of the United States.

WOMAN'S DRESS.--Two women, dressed in trowsers and with skirts abbreviated to the knees, were surrounded and followed by a gathering of loafers and greenhorns while waiting on a street corner for a car. The police would do well to promptly notify such unmannerly cubs to move on. Surely such modest and becoming dresses need not make a sensation in our streets, where nearly grown girls may be seen with skirts almost as much abbreviated without the trowsers Of course we do not admire these dress reformers. Reformers of any sort are not attractive. But a woman's dress is a great fetter. For women in the usual manner of dress to attempt to compete with men in work, is as absurd as for a cow in a poke to attempt to race with a free bull on the prairies. It is natural that women should attempt to modify this incumbrance. Probably there are some who think it their duty to take up their cross by setting the example. No reformation is made without martyrs. Perhaps there are some who like the notoriety. If there are, the counterpart of such weakness may be found in the men. But at any rate they have a right to wear this dress, and none but ill-bred loafers would subject them to any such annoyance for it.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

WORKING WOMEN.—The Pittsfield *Eagle* says there is a woman in Sandisfield who goes into the field partly arrayed in male attire, and swings the scythe with all the ease and efficiency of any farmer. About the eleventh hour she repairs to her domicile, prepares the frugal meal for self and family, and after the repast, with rake in hand, does duty for the remainder of the day. She has been the mother of thirteen children. There is another that will go into the woods in mid-winter, and help propel a crosscut saw with as much dexterity as any man, and can wield a hoe equal to the best.

A WOMAN was arrested on the street in Davenport, Iowa, on Tuesday, for vagrancy, and, being unable to pay her fine, was committed to jail. But being one of the "strong-minded ones," she expressed her desire to be placed on an equality with the male prisoners, and to be allowed to work out her fine by breaking rock. The Chicago *Journal* says: "The magistrate, being something of a Woman's Rights man, allowed her the privilege, and she was accordingly sent to the stone-yard, where she put in a good day's work. It is designed to send her photograph to Anthony, Stanton & Co., with a short sketch of her life."

THE ladies who represent the "Nine Muses" in Fagnani's series of pictures, now on exhibition in Boston, are: Mrs. William M. Johnson, of New York, formerly Miss Sallie Day, of Stonington—Clio, the Muse of History; Miss Minnie Parker, grand-daughter of Mrs. Henry Hills, of New York—Euterpe, the Muse of Lyric Poetry; Miss Nellie Smythe, youngest daughter of ex-collecter Smythe, of New York—Thalia, the Muse of Comedy; Mrs. De Luca, wife of the Italian Consul-General at New York, and daughter of Judge Kennedy of New Orleans—Melpomene, the Muse of Tragedy; Mrs. Geo. Ronalds, daughter of Rudolph A. Witthaus, of New York, and sister-in-law of Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, now Mrs. Fannie Carter, of Boston—Terpsichore, the Muse of Song and Dance; Miss Kitty Sullivant, daughter of William L. Sullivant, of Columbus, Ohio—Erato, the Muse of Love, Poetry and Imitation; Mrs. Gen. Barlow, of New York, daughter of Frank G. Shaw, and grand-daughter of the late Robert G. Shaw—Polyhymnia, the Muse of Sacred Poetry; Miss Blodgett, daughter of Daniel Blodgett, formerly of the firm of James M. Beebe & Co.—Urania, the Muse of Astronomy; and Miss Wadsworth, the youngest daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., who was killed at Cold Harbor—Calliope, the Muse of Epic Poetry.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—I beg to state that I have used my Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, in family sewing, *fourteen years*, without even the most trifling repairs, and it is in so good condition that I would not exchange it for your latest number (now upwards of 350,000). One needle served me more than a year for fine sewing. MRS. ANNE WARNER.
New York.

LITERARY.

RHETORIC. A Text Book. Designed for use in Schools and Colleges, and for Private Study. By Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., LL.D. Published by Harper & Brothers, N. Y.

It is a book which has grown up from the daily experience of the class-room, and is eminently practical. It comprises five divisions, the first dealing with words and the obtainment of a copious vocabulary as the first step towards composition; the second with figures of speech and thought; the third with style; the fourth with invention; the fifth with elocution. It covers thus much more ground than the ordinary text-book, and is thoroughly complete, while its compactness of style render it rather less lengthy than most works on the subject. Teachers and scholars are to be congratulated on the advent of so good a work, which will be of use also to the general reader, as well as for the specific purpose for which it was written, as it also promises to become the standard text book on the subject.

ELEMENTS OF COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. By Simon Kerl, A.M. Published by Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., N. Y.

A simple, concise, progressive, thorough, and practical work on a new plan. It occupies an *intermediate* position between common grammar and higher rhetoric, embodying from each what is practically most useful to the writer. It aims to make the student inventive as well as critical, to qualify him for prompt and proper expression in discharging the common duties of life, to guard and refine his taste in the general pursuit of literature, and to aid him in his own literary productions.

PRACTICAL COMPOSITION, with numerous Models and Exercises. By Mrs. Mary J. Harper, of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Chas. Scribner & Co., Publishers.

A decided improvement upon any previous work of this kind. In the Preface, Mrs. Harper says: "This little treatise is submitted to American teachers, with the hope that its *simplicity* and *practical* methods will commend it to their earnest and cordial consideration." It is specially adapted to novices, and we gladly recommend it to both teachers and scholars, knowing it will meet a want always realized among beginners.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED. A Poem. By Epes Sargent. One Elegant 16mo Volume. Cloth, gilt. Price, $1.50. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

This is a domestic narrative poem, in blank verse, illustrating one phase in the great question of the day—"Woman's Rights." What the *heroine* of this poem "*dared*" to do was to "pop the question," and the felicitous, dignified, and strict adherence to *just equality* style of the narrative is destined to make the poem famous in literature.

THE GERMAN ECHO. A guide to German conversation, or dialogues on ordinary and familiar subjects, with an adequate vocabulary, edited for the use of American students, by James H. Worman, A.M. A manual of German conversation, with full practice in the language, as spoken in Berlin. The fourth book of the Worman Series, the most correct and popular one in use. A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers, William street, N. Y.

MAJOR JONES'S COURTSHIP. Major Jones's Courtship; detailed with other scenes, incidents, and adventures, in a series of letters by Major Jones. With thirteen illustrations by Darley, and an illuminated cover. One Vol., 2mo. Price 75 cents. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

Financial Department.

HOW MEN MANAGE MONEY MATTERS.

WE copy from the *World* of October 22d the following summary of Jay Gould's statements about the recent speculation.

Mr. Gould asserts:

1. That his intimacy with Mr. Corbin, Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, has been close and confidential, and that during the summer, their meetings and interviews were almost daily.

2. That Gen. Butterfield was appointed Assistant-Treasurer by Mr. Corbin's influence and with a view to favor his speculations; that it was at first intended that Catherwood, Corbin's son-in-law, should be Assistant-Treasurer, but it was thought that this appointment would be attended with too much danger, and Catherwood was bought off by a promise of one-fourth of the profits made by Corbin and Gould. Butterfield was pitched upon as a man well calculated to cloak the contemplated speculation.

3. That Gen. Grant advanced to Corbin ten or twelve thousand dollars to be used as a margin in a speculation in bonds, and that Corbin's brokers purchased $300,000 worth of bonds to be carried with this margin on account of the President.

4. That Mr. Gould had a personal interview with the President in the summer, at Corbin's house, in which the President told Gould that no gold would be sold before the first of November, beyond the regular monthly two millions, and that this information was the basis of the speculation.

5. That Mrs. Grant was in the speculation; half a million of gold having been purchased on her account at 132, which was sold when the price had risen to 137, and the profit, amounting to $25,000, was remitted to her.

6. That when Secretary Boutwell had decided to sell gold and break down the speculation, the President gave a peremptory order to Boutwell forbidding the sale, and this order was given at the instigation of Corbin.

7. That the final order for the sale of gold was not given until after Corbin had represented to the President that he was out of the speculation.

It is not certain that all these allegations are true. It is said that an official investigation will be made which may disprove them, but such investigations are often mere white-washings. What is evident is that there has been disreputable gambling in gold in which certain parties operated for a rise, believing they would not be interfered with by the authorities at Washington, and that certain other parties were operating very largely for a fall (without which no corner could be made), and that at the last moment Secretary Boutwell appeared in the interests of the latter.

The whole business is simply disgraceful. So long as we have a currency composed of unpaid and dishonored promises to pay specie, we shall be at the mercy of unprincipled politicians, and characterless gambling operators of Wall street.

Money is scarce and discounts on commercial papers high, with the prospect of being higher, as the Banks are drawn upon by the South and West where there is a still greater scarcity.

We need a financial system that will supply currency exactly equal to the demand

for legitimate purposes of commerce, and not lend itself to the base uses of gambling speculators as our present pretense does. F. S. C.

THE MONEY MARKET

closed easy on Saturday at 6 to 7 per cent., with exceptions on governments to the leading dealers at 4 to 5 per cent. The discount market is dull. Prime business notes are 10 to 12 per cent., and in some cases as high as 15 per cent. The weekly bank statement is not favorable.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks this week compared with the preceding week:

	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.		Differences.
Loans,	$248,537,984	$249,395,073	Inc.	$857,089
Specie,	20,399,070	19,399,701	Dec.	999,369
Circulation,	34,217,111	34,204,435	Dec.	12,679
Deposits,	178,642,936	175,798,919	Dec.	2,844,017
Legal-tenders,	53,229,504	52,037,604	Dec.	1,191,900

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull and steady, but firmer towards the close of the week.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
M'nday, Oct. 18,	130¼	130¾	130	130¼
Tuesday, 19,	130	130¼	130	130¼
Wednesday, 20,	130	130¾	130	130
Thursday, 21,	130¼	131¼	130¼	131
Friday, 22,	131	131¼	130¾	131¼
Saturday, 23,	131¼	131¼	130¾	131

The exports of specie for the week were $170,238, making the aggregate since January 1, $28,536,612.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

closed quiet on Saturday, prime bankers sixty days sterling bills being quoted 109 to 109¼, and sight 109¼ to 109½.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was irregular and declined, but improved at the close of Saturday.

The following are the closing quotations:

Cumberland, 28 to 28¼; W., F. & Co. Ex., 20½ to 21; American, M. U., 35¾ to 36; Adams, 56½ to 56¾; United States 55 to 57½; Merch. Un., 9¼ to 12; Quicksilver, 12¾ to 13¼; Canton, 53½ to 55; Pacific Mail, 58¾ to 59; West. Un. Telegraph, 36¾ to 37; N. Y. Central, 187 to 187½; Erie, 30¾ to 31; Erie preferred, — to —; Hudson River, 170¾ to 172; Harlem, 141 to 141½; Reading 96¾ to 96¾; Toledo & Wabash 65¾ to 66; Tol. & Wabash preferred, — to —; Mil. & St. Paul, 69 to 69½; Mil. & St. Paul preferred, 81 to 81¼; Fort Wayne, 85 to 85½; Ohio & Miss., 26¼ to 26½; Michigan Central, 122 to 124; L. S. & M. So., 93¼ to 93½; Illinois Central, 138 to 138½; Cleve. & Pitts., 100¼ to 100½; Rock Island, 105¾ to 106; N. Western, 71½ to 71¾; N. Western preferred, 84 to 84¼; Mariposa, 8 to 8¼; Mariposa preferred, 16½ to 16¾.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were generally steady throughout the week, closing firm on Saturday.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States currency sixes, 107¼ to 107½; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 119¾ to 120; United States sixes, 1881, coupon, 119¾ to 120; United States five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114¾ to 115; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1862, May and November, 120¾ to 121; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1864, May and November, 119½ to 119¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1865, May and November, 119¾ to 119¾; United States five-twenties, registered, January and July, 117½ to 117¾; United States five-twenties, 1865, coupon, January and July, 117¾ to 117¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1867, January and July, 117¾ to 117¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1868, January and July, 117¾ to 117¾; United States ten-forties, registered, 107¾ to 108½; United States ten-forties coupon, 108¾ to 108¾.

THE CUSTOM DUTIES

for the week were $2,495,297 in gold against $3,167,192, $2,752,508 and $2,699,080 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were $4,425,831 gold, against $3,737,789, $3,904,031, and $5,383,204 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were $4,149,217 in currency against $5,284,857, $5,011,442, and $3,807,082 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were $170,238 against $1,010,513, $460,248, and $262,196 for the preceding weeks.

CARBOLIC SALVE.

The important discovery of the Carbolic Acid, as a cleansing, purifying, and healing agent, is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy Healing Remedy ever yet known.

It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all sores and ulcers, no matter of how long standing, burns, cuts, wounds, and every abrasion of skin or flesh. Sold by al druggists. Price, 25 cents.

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